

THE  
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Governors, Members, and Subscribers of this Society will be held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, BLOMFIELD-STREET, FINCHBURY-CIRCUS, on TUESDAY, Sept. 25, 1855, at Eleven o'clock, when SIX CANDIDATES will be elected to the benefit of the Institution.  
By order of the Committee,  
I. VALE MUMMERY, } Hon. Secs.  
W. WELLS KILPIN, }  
The Poll will commence at Eleven, and close at Twelve o'clock precisely.  
Persons subscribing at the Election may vote immediately.

**STRATFORD GROVE CHAPEL.**  
The FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the OPENING of the above Chapel will be held on WEDNESDAY, September 26; the Rev. DANIEL KATTERNS will preach in the Afternoon, at Three o'clock; and the Rev. WILLIAM BROCK, in the Evening, at Seven o'clock. Tea will be provided between the Services. Tickets, One Shilling each. Collections will be made in aid of the Building Fund.  
Railway Trains run at frequent intervals to Stratford from Fenchurch-street, Shoreditch, and all the North London Stations.

**MILTON CLUB, 14, LUDGATE-HILL.**  
THE MILTON CLUB will be OPEN for the use of Members on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1855.  
By order, JOHN BENNETT, Secretary.  
14, Ludgate-hill, Sept. 5, 1855.

**THE AUTUMNAL MEETINGS** of the CONGREGATIONAL UNION of ENGLAND and WALES, will be held in LONDON in OCTOBER NEXT, from MONDAY 22nd, to FRIDAY, 26th, inclusive.  
Ministers and Delegates from the Country who intend to be present, and desire accommodation, are requested to signify the same, ON OR BEFORE THE LAST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, to the Rev. R. Ashton, Congregational Library, 4, Blomfield-street, Finchbury.

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"We trace with interest the origin and rise of Irving's fame as a very graphic record of one of those spiritual 'revivals' which form from time to time such striking episodes in the history of the Church. . . . Had we room we would gladly make many extracts from a biography so curious. On the doctrines of Irving, on which the sect bearing his name (which they now repudiate) have founded their Church, we would not touch; but there is many a lesson of humility and patient endurance in the story of his conduct when evil days fell upon him, and he became a sufferer for his faith's sake. For the general reader, the account of the singular, or, as that Church holds them, supernatural manifestations known usually as the Unknown Tongues, will, doubtless, possess an interest. Mr. Wilks has discharged his office well, and we recommend his little volume to all."—*Leader*.

"As the history of a thoroughly earnest man, we have read the volume with the highest gratification."—*Wesleyan Times*.

"Apart from the Carlylism of the writer's style, and two or three opinions in which we do not concur, this is a singularly interesting biography. Anything connected with that extraordinary being, Irving, or that professes to cast new light upon his peculiar and eccentric career, is welcome to the earnest student of humanity. In Mr. Wilks, Edward Irving has found a genial and sympathetic biographer, a man of heart, mind, and fearlessness, who boldly utters his opinions, and utters them frequently in choice and eloquent language. The book will form a profitable study to many."—*Christian Weekly News*.

"Certainly, in the extracts which are collected in this volume, from his (Irving's) most striking effusions, and which have been edited with a painstaking pen, there is much to admire."—*Globe*.

"The literary and personal portions of this biography are attractive in the fullest sense of the word. . . . His biographer, without subscribing implicitly to all that Irving said, or did, or wrote, appreciates his mental and moral worth—rescues from forgetfulness a name more or less illustrious and respected—and thus is added to our biographical treasures one more book really worth perusal and study."—*Weekly Dispatch*.

"A modest and affectionate biography. . . . (the author) with faithfulness and care giving us much of his hero and little of himself. Those who may not agree with him in his estimate of Mr. Irving's capacity and character, will have to thank him for a very interesting philological study. . . . The life of Edward Irving is almost as interesting as a romance. Mr. Wilks has consulted the convenience of readers by side-notes, which greatly assist the eye in running down the page."—*Lloyd's (Douglas Jerrold's) Newspaper*.

"Mr. Wilks has here produced a volume of singular interest. He seems to have had access to few private documents, and to have been mainly dependent for his biographical materials on the published productions of Mr. Irving, and the records of contemporary journalism. Yet his earnest love for his subject, together with sound taste, and practised literary skill, have enabled him to produce a work which cannot fail, we think, to raise the public estimate both of his ability and character."—*Herald of Peace*.

"Mr. Wilks' volume we have read with intense interest."—*The Homilet*.

London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

## HOME: ENGLAND and IRELAND.

The HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY has been continuously supported by the Congregational Churches of England since 1819. Thirty-six years of peace have thus been employed for the evangelisation of the rural districts of the country and many dense masses of the people. A quarter of a million of pounds has been expended for this purpose, and the best energies of hundreds of devoted men consecrated, for extending the kingdom of peace and love. Had the resources employed by this Society been multiplied twentyfold, they would still have been inadequate to the wants of the nation. But to have incurred debt, and unduly increased the responsibility of the Committee, would have been perilous and unwise. The funds contributed yearly, including donations and legacies, were no more than sufficient to meet the urgent demands of each year of peace. Now, however, the calamity of war has overtaken the nation, and threatens to engulf the pecuniary means of all classes. In one year, fifty millions of money have been consumed in providing the material and instruments of warfare. Every Christian must deplore the carnage and alienated treasures incident to such a terrible conclusion. But the friends of Home Missions will still more grieve, if, to sustain the conflict, funds required, and hitherto applied, to support the servants of Christ, shall be so withdrawn as to render a discontinuance of their ministrations a necessity. The Committee would importunately appreciate this issue, and entreat the people of God, who yet can aid the work, even more liberally than in former years, to come forward to the help of the Society. Let the love of country, united to a grateful sense of Redeeming love, interpose in this hour of perilous necessity. The expenditure for the Home Missionary Society, from the Anniversary Audit to the present time, has been in excess of the income; and were all the available stock sold, there would still be 178*l.* due to the Treasurer. But, further, the salaries of the Agents, with other necessary payments, due on the 30th September, cannot be less than 1,500*l.* Had not a gracious Providence hitherto provided, the Committee would be filled with apprehension. Yet, while they have confidence in the Lord whom they serve, they respectfully entreat the prompt consideration of the friends of the Society.

The IRISH EVANGELICAL SOCIETY has been identified with the sympathies and hopes of the British Churches for forty years. The Anniversaries of Religious Institutions held in the metropolis were, in former times, animated and rendered attractive by the tale of evangelical enterprise among the deluded votaries of Irish priestcraft, and the dark wastes of Irish misery. While political agitations convulsed the kingdom, and ecclesiastical hostility set the people in array against each other, the agencies of this Society noiselessly, but often successfully, diffused the balm of Christian truth and the influence of a holy charity. A change has come over the country; the people are no longer agitated; their physical condition is surely and manifestly improving; the power of the priesthood has abated; evangelical ministrations are more widely sustained. The work of righteousness is peace, and the effect of righteousness is quietness and assurance. New societies have been organised and are engaged in the same service. Other men laboured, and these have entered into their labours. But the obligations of this Society have not been thereby diminished; neither is the necessity less for the most abundant labours. The fields are white for the harvest; there would be an abundant harvest, but the labourers are few. Many fields of labour are inviting, but cannot be occupied. The resources of the Society have suffered, while the agencies employed are faithful and acceptable, although less of excitement attends their evangelical ministrations. The Society is free from debt, but the Committee cannot anticipate a continuance of their present expenditure, unless their receipts be increased. The expenditure for the Society since the Annual Meeting has exceeded the receipts during the period, so that now nearly 200*l.* are due to the Treasurer; and the Quarterly payments, which will be due on the 30th September, will amount to 370*l.* more. The Society possesses only 450*l.* in the Three per Cent. Consols, which, from the past history of the Society, the Committee would regret to be compelled to sell.

For both these Societies, as well as for the COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY, the time has come when means are required to extend their influence and provide more abundant revenues. The liberality of all the Churches, even those in greatest poverty, is now entreated. In the words of an honoured advocate of these Missions, the Committee fully sympathise: "Only let the minister" (of every, even the humblest Church), "on the last Sabbath in October, fairly lay the claims of Home, Ireland, and the Colonies before his people, and give them an opportunity to contribute to the Missions, and I believe the poorest Church in the kingdom will contribute something. If it be only five shillings, let it be sent, and appropriated as the Church thinks fit."

JAMES WM. MASSIE, Secretary.

4, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, Sept. 1, 1855.

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 516.]

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### A PEEP INTO THE INTERIOR.

A SHORT paragraph in the *Times* of Monday last, likely to attract the notice of but few readers, and to leave an impression on the minds of still fewer, opens up a lively view of the internal condition of the Church Establishment in this country. The reverend incumbent of Hemel Hempstead, Mr. Mountain, we are informed, has provoked the ill-will of his parishioners, by restoring the use of the offertory and the prayer for the Church militant in the service of the Church. So serious has been the disagreement that the Bishop of Rochester has been memorialised by a portion of the congregation, and requested, as diocesan, to prohibit so offensive an innovation on the form of worship to which they have been accustomed. His Lordship has written two letters, in response to this appeal—one to Mr. Mountain, and another to the churchwardens and other parishioners of Hemel Hempstead. He informs the clergyman that he does not approve of the introduction of the novelties above-mentioned in the ordinary service of the Church—for although unquestionably sanctioned by a strict adherence to the rubrics in the Prayer-Book, the practice has been long discontinued in most of the churches throughout the kingdom, and its revival in Hemel Hempstead against the wishes of the parishioners, he regards as unnecessary. But in his letter to the churchwardens he observes that he has no power to issue any order on the subject matter in dispute, and can only express his hope that Mr. Mountain may see fit to retrace the step he has taken, and thus restore peace among the people committed to his charge.

The few facts recorded in the foregoing paragraph are sufficiently common-place, it must be admitted—but through them, as through a gimlet-hole in a cupboard, one may observe several illustrations of the evils traceable to the State Church system. To one or two of these we beg to call the reader's attention.

The first thing that would "strike a stranger" is the excessive, we might almost add, the morbid dislike of the Hemel Hempstead congregation to any change in the form of their worship. They have been accustomed, ever since they can remember, to a certain order of Divine service, and they cannot tolerate the most trifling deviation from it. To neither of the obsolete practices revived by Mr. Mountain, do they offer any religious objection. The collection of alms at the close of each service can hardly be condemned as unscriptural, and is certainly in strictest harmony with those feelings of universal benevolence which Christian worship ought ever to excite. The prayer for the Church militant does not embody, that we are aware of, any heretical sentiment, and is, we believe, generally read in all churches when the Holy Communion is administered. As there is nothing in either of the practices objectionable *per se*, so it is certain that both of them are enjoined by the rubric of the Church of which Mr. Mountain is a clergyman, and the complaining parishioners of Hemel Hempstead are members. So far as we can gather, the complaint against the incumbent for obeying the directions of the Church in these instances, is grounded on the distaste of his parishioners for any departure from

the forms to which they have been accustomed. Such is by no means an unnatural consequence of being tied down to authorised and prescribed modes of worship. That which was intended to aid devotion, becomes a tyrant over conscience—and the force of habit overbears the voice of reason. We can quite understand the distraction of mind experienced by these complainants upon being taken a step or two out of their beaten route—but we must nevertheless regard it as a symptom of religious weakness. Ecclesiastical conservatism has, in their case, degenerated into a disease. Their very spiritualism has become mechanical.

At the same time we must admit that the innovations objected to, harmless as they are in themselves, and even commendable, have been converted by those who resort to them into symbols of something more than they were originally designed to express. It is not so much what they are, but what, of late, they point to, that excites alarm. They are pins in the tabernacle of Tractarianism, and their use is believed to reveal a Romanising tendency. The points about which our Puritan forefathers contended with such zeal, and the insisting upon which by the hierarchy drove out the Nonconformists, were much of the same order—matters indifferent in themselves, but elevated into factitious importance by the spirit they were held to symbolise. And this is another of the lamentable results of the State Church system. By compressing all public worship within a prescribed form, it brings about the fiercest contentions about trifles. Consciences have not room to turn round, without coming in contact with some of the ornamental projections of the narrow space in which they are inclosed. The stereotyped modes of worship come to be regarded on all sides as more essential than reason or Scripture can make them. Hence, in our own day, as in the days of Laud, the bitterest controversies within the pale of the Church Establishment relate to priestly vestments, postures, and manipulations—candles, altars, and offertories—not because there is much importance in the things themselves, but because they indicate a leaning to a repudiated ecclesiastical system. But this leaning would be looked upon with pity elsewhere than in the National Church. It is there only that it provokes indignation, excites alarm, and encounters passionate resistance—for there the political power, and the pecuniary support placed by the State at the disposal of the Church, render jealousy of change, even the slightest, all but imperative, and give to one of the narrowest and fiercest of human passions the similitude of a virtue. It is a curious and instructive fact that nobody deems it worth while to take alarm at ritualistic vagaries except within the pale of the Establishment.

Then again, it seems not a little odd to those who have not drunk into the spirit of a National Church, that a clergyman, pledged in the most solemn manner, to all and everything contained in the Book of Common-Prayer, should be exposed to the ill-will of his parishioners, and to the disapprobation of his diocesan, for observing the directions of that book with conscientious exactness. If the form prescribed be really faulty as well as obsolete, why not get rid of it? If late events have transmuted it into an offensive symbol, why not erase it from the Prayer-Book? Or if it must remain there lest its removal might endanger more than itself, why not release clergymen from vows which they cannot usefully discharge? Why insist upon their promising what you, the congregation, will not quietly allow them to perform? Which are in the most humiliating bondage?—you, who cannot alter what you resent as unseasonable, or they who cannot observe directions which they have undertaken before Heaven to obey? Or if one clergyman does not suit you—disturbs your routine of devotion, and calls you to charity and intercession oftener than you like, how is it that you are shut up to his services, when there are thousands who agree with you in your ecclesiastical sympathies and antipathies? These complaints, after all, are but the outcries of slavery. You have sold your liberty of worship for State largesses. You have a sacred

edifice provided for you at the public cost—maintained and repaired for you, probably, by a compulsory rate—and a spiritual pastor supported by a national endowment. What moral right, then, have you to complain that the system which you strenuously uphold, and from which you derive so many advantages without any personal outlay, should subject you to occasional inconveniences, and, at times, run athwart your prejudices, or even your consciences? You have made your bed for yourselves—if there are creases in it which discompose you, had you not better make it otherwise?

There is yet one more feature of the State Church system in this country which this petty parochial quarrel brings under notice. For all truly spiritual ends, it would seem, episcopal discipline in the National Church is little more than a nonentity. The ruling authorities of the Church can scarcely be said to have any practical authority whatever—we beg pardon—we should have said, have no authority except over curates, from whom they may arbitrarily withhold or withdraw their licence to preach the Gospel. The theory of the system, which, certainly, it is not for us to defend, is utterly contravened by daily practice. Of what use is the oversight of a diocesan, if he cannot arbitrate between a contending clergyman and flock? It is only in the delicacies, if we may so say, of ecclesiastical management, that the final judgment and authoritative decision of a ruler is needed, and it is precisely in relation to these that the bishops of our State Church have little influence and no power. As things are now ordered, faction has just as much scope under Episcopacy as it is said to have under Congregationalism. The only difference is, that in the one system the laity are bound hand and foot, and in the other they are free.

On the whole the glimpse of the interior of the Church Establishment which we get through the arrow-slit of this parochial disagreement, does nothing to recommend it to our sympathies. Men shut up in a cage may be regularly and securely fed. But they are no more exempt from discord than if they were at liberty to roam where they please. On the contrary, the narrower the legal limits within which they are confined, the fiercer are the contentions which disturb their peace. They get nothing by wearing the collar but rations and slavery.

**ADDITION TO THE BENCH OF COLONIAL BISHOPS.**—Her Majesty's Government has consented to the erection of several new bishoprics in the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown. One is to be founded in India, two in Upper Canada, two in Australia, one in New Zealand, and one in Western Africa. Towards the endowment of these new Sees a portion of the money will be granted by the Government, and the remainder will be raised by private subscription.—*Daily Telegraph*. [We doubt whether Government will be bold enough to propose any such endowment.]

**THE COURTAULD TESTIMONIAL.**—The Eastern Counties Railway have agreed to issue tickets conveying passengers to and from Braintree, next Tuesday, at one fare, at all the stations on the Eastern Counties line from Norwich between Brentwood. London passengers will be conveyed on the same terms, but must produce their dinner tickets to the booking-clerk. Their tickets will also be available for returning the next morning.

**THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER AND THE OFFERTORY SERVICE.**—Within the last few days the Bishop of Rochester has been called on to interfere, with a view to restore peace among the parishioners of Hemel Hempstead, Herts, in his lordship's diocese, between whom and the clergy differences have lately arisen consequent upon the restoration and use of the offertory and the prayer for the Church militant in the service of the Church there by the present incumbent. A portion of the congregation, feeling dissatisfied with this change in the service, involving a departure in that respect from the mode of worship to which they have been long accustomed, have recently memorialised their diocesan on the subject; and his lordship, in a letter written in reply, dated from Danbury Palace on the 5th inst., and addressed to the churchwardens and other inhabitants of the parish of Hemel Hempstead, states that he has informed Mr. Mountain, the incumbent, that he does not approve the introduction of the

ORIGINAL

offertory and the prayer for the Church militant in the ordinary service of the Church, nor unless the Holy Communion is to be administered; for although, he adds, the practice is sanctioned by a strict adherence to the rubrics of the Prayer-book, it has for a length of time been discontinued in most of the churches throughout the country; and he is of opinion that it has been unnecessarily revived in the parish of Hemel-Hempstead, and against the wishes of the congregation. At the same time, he says, he must observe that he has no power to issue any order on the subject matter in dispute, and can only express his hope that Mr. Mountain may see fit to retrace the step he has taken, and thus restore peace among the people committed to his charge.

**THE BIBLE-SELLING CASE.**—Mr. J. S. Eccles, of Norwich, the colporteur, or travelling agent employed by the British and Foreign Bible Society, whose case we recently mentioned, and who stood charged with having gone from house to house disposing of Bibles and Testaments, without a hawk's license, appeared before the bench of magistrates at Dereham, on Friday, when the case was heard and dismissed; the solicitor calling attention to the twenty-third section of the act, which says, "Nothing in this act shall extend to prohibit any person or persons selling any printed papers licensed by authority;" and he urged that the Bible, properly so called, came under this description.

**THE CHURCH OF PERVERSION.**—The Archbishop of Dublin christened the Rev. Philip Pusey, "Dr. Charon." Some of his clergy were quoting the fact of the Oxford Professor continuing in the Church as a proof of his soundness. "Nonsense," said the Archbishop, "I know Pusey; he is the Charon of Perversion, and will not quit the boat as long as there is one left in the Church that he can ferry over to Popery. He gives the oar between England and Rome."

**MR. MAURICE.** Dr. Donaldson, Archdeacon Denison, all remain members and ministers of the Church; and the only course by which they can be removed is one which costs 3,000*l.*—*Record.*

**THE CLERGY RESERVES, CANADA.**—The following is from a Canada paper: "It is, we believe, generally understood that the whole of the commutation money authorised under the Clergy Reserve Act has been paid over to the municipalities, and in the course of a very few months, will amount to a very respectable sum. The circumstance is important, not merely from the fact of a large addition being made to the municipal revenues of the country, but on account of its furnishing a practical answer to the oft-repeated allegation, that the proceeds of the reserves would be entirely exhausted in the payment of the incumbents' claims. Already we find these claims entirely met from the reserve sales already made, and a balance from the fund of respectable dimensions, awaits distribution among the various municipal bodies throughout the province."

**CONSECRATION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.**—The Right Rev. W. Vaughan, D.D., was elevated to the titular see of Plymouth, on Monday morning, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, Clifton. Cardinal Wiseman officiated as the consecrator, assisted by the Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, and the Right Rev. Dr. Brown, Roman Catholic Bishop of Newport.

### Religious Intelligence.

#### JUBILEE OF THE REV. J. A. JAMES.

The jubilee of the ministry of this eminent man, in connexion with Carr's-lane Chapel, Birmingham, was celebrated during last week by a number of religious services. On Sunday appropriate sermons were preached. On Monday evening the children of the congregation and the schools were addressed by the Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., Mr. James's co-pastor, to the number of 2,000. At the close of the address, the Rev. J. A. James presented to large numbers of the children a little book, written by himself expressly for this occasion, of which every child received a copy before leaving the chapel.

On Tuesday, at noon, the Rev. J. A. James laid the foundation-stone of a Jubilee Chapel, in Francis-street, Edgbaston, the expense of which will be defrayed by the contributions of Carr's-lane and other congregations throughout the country. The ceremony was witnessed by a large audience, among whom were the Revs. Charles Vince, J. Taylor, Isaac New (Baptist), R. W. Dale, Dr. Mackenzie, T. Swan (Baptist), P. Sihree, C. Greenway, E. Derrington, Dr. Patten (of the United States), H. Wright, Esq., Messrs. H. Manton, H. Christian, F. Christian, W. Beaumont, H. R. Yeoville, J. Barnsley, T. Short, J. W. Howell, W. H. Richards, J. Jennings, and B. Hudson. The proceedings commenced by the singing of a hymn, by Montgomery, sung on the laying of the foundation stone of Carr's-lane Chapel. Portions of Scripture were read by the Rev. J. Taylor; after which, the Rev. T. Swan offered prayer.—Mr. Councillor Manton then read to the Rev. J. A. James an address from the Jubilee Committee, signed by himself as Chairman; Charles Lloyd Browning, Vice-Chairman; Henry Christian, Chairman of the Building Committee; and C. Greenway, secretary. The following is a portion of the address:—

Reverend and Dear Sir,—As a Committee appointed to express the deep interest taken by very many beyond the circle of your own congregation, and in all sections of the Christian Church, on the completion of the fiftieth year of your ministry in this large and important town, and to carry into effect a testimonial commemorative of that event, in which all your friends everywhere should be invited to participate, we beg, on our own behalf, and on behalf of the wide constituency whom it is our honour to represent, to offer this expression of public respect for your character, gratitude for your abundant labours as a preacher and author, and congratulation to your-

self, combined with thanksgiving to your Divine Master, on the attainment of this signal era, and on the auspicious circumstances of health, comfort, and blessing that attend its celebration, it is our privilege to witness the laying of the foundation-stone of a new Congregational Chapel in Edgbaston, and it is with peculiar pleasure that we see this act performed by yourself, and in connexion with these public services. It is our intention and hope yet to attain the erection of another chapel, in some part of the town; and our pleasure will be renewed and increased, should the foundation of the second edifice be also laid by your hand. We cannot imagine a higher honour or satisfaction to you, than the association of such transactions with your jubilee. These structures will remain as substantial tokens, not only of esteem and gratitude to yourself, but also, and more especially, of reverence for these Divine truths and principles, to the proclamation of which your life has been devoted, and of desire more widely to diffuse their influence over the present and succeeding generations.

Loud cheers followed the reading of the document.

Mr. JAMES, in responding to the Address, said:—I am utterly unworthy of this honour; but, since you have determined to confer upon me some mark of esteem on this occasion, and to join with others in the celebration of my ministerial jubilee, you could not have devised a method for accomplishing this more consonant with my views and feelings, as a preacher of Christ's glorious Gospel, than the erection of a place of worship, where the Word of Life shall be continually proclaimed. As no multiplication of words would enable me to express my deep sense of obligation, I will simply say, that for your purpose thus as individuals, and in the case of Cannon-street Church, as a Christian body, to honour me, for the manner in which you have sought to accomplish this purpose, and for the kind and respectful terms by which, in that beautiful Address, you have expressed it, I thank you; from my heart, my dear brethren, I thank you. May your most fervent wishes connected with this project be fully gratified, and your most importunate prayers be answered, and a chapel here erected in which the Gospel of Christ shall be preached ages after we have gone to that world where there is no temple, for the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are the temple thereof. (Hear, hear.) And now, my Christian friends in general, we are assembled, thank God! in a country and under the protection of laws which secure to us our civil and religious liberties, to lay the foundation-stone of a building to be erected on this spot for the worship of Almighty God; an event which, if it have not the same amount of public interest attaching to the commencement of many secular buildings, rises far above them all in the importance of its design and the duration of its results. Without unduly magnifying my office as a minister of the Gospel, I may boldly, and without fear of contradiction, affirm, that one truly faithful and zealous preacher of God's Word, to whatever section of Christ's Church he may belong, does more to check the progress of vice and crime, to promote obedience to law, to aid the advancement of individual virtue, and to maintain social order, than a hundred political, moral, and philosophical lessons, or than the utterance of the strictest views of justice, or the severest inflictions of judgment. It is thus that the beautiful imagery of the Prophet is realised, "Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree," and those who were once their country's terror and disgrace, become its ornaments and defence. Blind is that country, and wretched must it be, where the worth of a faithful preacher is not known, till the want of this the friend of humanity is proclaimed by the abounding of iniquity, the prevalence of strife, confusion, and every evil work. The pulpit—and let it not be considered as a vain boast—next to the Bible, which it is intended to explain and enforce, is the strongest pillar of human society; it is the great breakwater that keeps back the mighty surges of ungodliness, and preserves the land from an inundation of ruin; it is that which alone can be depended upon amid the revolution of human affairs and the clash of human passions, to preserve to the monarch his crown, to the noble his honours, to the rich man the enjoyment of his wealth, and to the workman the reward of his labour. What lover of his species, then, must not uphold the ministry of the word—an institution which, for eighteen centuries, has taught the poor to suffer want, the afflicted in patience to possess their souls, the anxious to be careful for nothing, and the fearful to hope in God. (Hear, hear.) If such be the result of our Gospel, how momentous an event is the erection of a building whereby God's grace will thus be proclaimed for years and centuries to come and to generations yet unborn.

At the conclusion of Mr. James's address, H. Christian, Esq., handed a massive silver trowel to him which bore upon it the following inscription:—"Edgbaston Congregational Chapel. Erected in commemoration of the Jubilee of the Rev. J. A. James. Foundation-stone laid by him, September 11, 1855. H. R. YEOVILLE, Architect."

Previous to placing the mortar upon the stone Mr. James held up the bottle containing the usual records, and said a few words. The stone having been duly laid, amid loud and continuous clapping of hands and three hearty cheers.

Mr. JAMES mounted on to its top and said: And now may the work so happily commenced, proceed without hindrance and with all prosperity. May no accident happen to any of the workmen to be employed; may the top-stone be brought forth with the proclamation of Grace, grace! may God's smile rest upon the undertaking, and, when complete, may His presence fill the house. May a flourishing and perpetual church be gathered here, of which its walls shall be called Salvation, and its gates Praise; and when the Lord shall write up the people, may it be said of this and that man, they were born here. Let thy voice, O God! appear unto thy servants, and thy glory unto

their children, and let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us, and establish Thou the work of our hands upon us. O God! establish Thou it.

The assembly was afterwards addressed by Dr. Patten, of the United States, who promised to forward a quarto Bible, printed by the American Bible Society, to be placed upon the pulpit desk. Prayer was afterwards offered by the Rev. R. W. Dale, and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. J. New. The chapel is of the Middle Decorated period, and is cruciform in plan. It consists of a tower, nineteen feet square and eighty feet high, surmounted by a spire, raising the total height to 160 feet. A doorway in the tower affords access to a nave eighty feet long by forty feet wide, and forty-eight feet high to the apex of the roof. The nave is crossed by a transept eighty-two feet long, and of proportionate width, having staircase turrets with porches at the corners next the nave. There will also be a gallery at each end of the transept. In the centre of the transept is placed a raised platform for the pulpit, behind which is an arcade, surmounted by a rose window, set in a deeply recessed arch. At the back of the transept are three vestries, the centre one twenty-five feet by eighteen, and the others fifteen feet square. The roofs will be of open timber-framing throughout. The chapel will seat about 1,000 persons, and is estimated to cost 4,700*l.* The materials used will be Hamstead stone walling, with Bath stone dressings. The building is expected to be completed by August next.

On Thursday evening, a meeting for prayer and thanksgiving was held in Carr's-lane Chapel, and was attended by some fifteen hundred persons. The Rev. J. Percy, of Warwick, Dr. Urwick, the Rev. J. Gawthorn, of Derby, and Mr. Phipson, one of the deacons, offered prayer, and addresses were delivered by the pastors, Mr. James and Mr. Dale.

The next morning, at eleven o'clock, Carr's-lane Chapel was again the scene of much interest. That spacious building, which will seat 2,000 persons, was crowded, to hear a sermon from the Rev. Dr. Bennett. The devotional portion of the service was conducted by the Rev. John Sibree, of Coventry.

The Doctor then proceeded to deliver a very graphic and touching discourse from 2 Peter xii. 15: "Wherefore I will not be negligent to put you in remembrance," &c. When the Doctor sat down, Mr. JAMES, who had remained in the pulpit, rose and said:

I cannot but say, Amen, in addition to what you have heard this day. Leaving the sermon to make its own impression, may I encourage the hearts of my younger brethren in the ministry by the scene which they have here witnessed now. Here are two of us, old in the service of Christ; one a labourer of sixty years, and the other fifty; both honoured and respected in the Church, both having to thank God for more usefulness than they ever expected. And how, my brethren, has it been accomplished? By the simple, earnest preaching of the old Gospel. Remember that. We want no new doctrines; but we want new power to set forth old doctrines.

Mr. Kepp then proceeded to read an address from the ministers of New York, and another from Worcester, signed by Dr. Redford.—Mr. Manton, one from the Church assembling in Ebenezer Chapel, Steel-house-lane; and a letter was also read from the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, the late pastor of that Church.—Mr. Simpson, President of the Brotherly Society, which was founded thirty-five years ago, by Mr. James, for the benefit of the Carr's-lane Church and congregation, presented an address on behalf of the directors and constituents of that institution.—Mr. James suitably responded.—Prayer and the doxology terminated the proceedings.

On Wednesday morning, a deputation from the Auxiliary of the Bible Society waited on Mr. James at his residence, to present him with an address from their committee. The address was read by the Rev. J. B. Marsden, Incumbent of St. Peter's, who delivered a speech distinguished alike for its remarkable beauty and Christian spirit. Mr. Marsden's speech made special reference to Mr. James's catholicity of spirit.

On Wednesday evening, there was a great public meeting in the Town Hall, which was filled to its utmost limits. Between 4,000 and 5,000 persons were present. W. Beaumont, Esq., occupied the chair. A hymn having been given out by the Rev. I. New, a portion of Scripture read by the Rev. R. Bradley, and prayer offered by the Rev. C. Vince, the Chairman introduced the business of the evening in an appropriate and elegant speech. A letter was read from the Rev. J. C. Miller, a clergyman of Birmingham, dated Edinburgh, expressing regret at his inability to be present on that occasion, and his estimate of Mr. James.

On such an occasion (he said) we behold not the Dissenter or the Churchman, but the man of God—the faithful and honoured servant of Christ—claiming our tribute of grateful love for this, not the least of his many valuable services, that, by the consistent tone of his life, no less than by the powerful advocacy of his pen, he has, in the town of Birmingham, drawn so close the bonds of Christian brotherhood, and recognised in our common union with the Lord Jesus Christ a tie which shall bind us together in a blessed and endless fellowship, when our divisions and their causes shall be forgotten for ever.

The Rev. Dr. Urwick, of Dublin, submitted the first sentiment, stating that, in 1809, he was received into the fellowship of the Church over which Mr. James was the pastor before Carr's-lane Chapel was erected.

I feel myself warranted in saying, that I stand here this night as the representative of numbers of Episcopalians, numbers of Presbyterians, numbers of Methodists, and of every Evangelical communion in the green Isle of the West—(cheers)—and, if they were in communication with my head and my heart, and by some kind of mesmeric influence regulating my utterance, there would be from the mass of them, without exception, but a most hearty

Amen to all that has been uttered, or that may yet be uttered, of esteem for the character of Mr. James, of gratitude for the usefulness with which God has crowned him, acknowledgments of benefits received in Ireland from his writings, and earnest prayers that the presence and blessing of the Head of the Church may still be with him, yet spare his life, yet multiply his usefulness, and, in conjunction with the younger pastor of the Church, long be spared to the congregation and to the world.

Dr. Urwick proposed the following sentiment:—

We are deeply convinced that the spiritual strength and success of whatever human agency may be employed in the service of Christ and the Church, are wholly derived from the Spirit of God; and that while we heartily congratulate the Rev. J. A. James on having completed the Jubilee of his pastorate, and rejoice with him in the results which have followed his work, and in the love and confidence which thousands of Christian people in this country and in different parts of the world entertain for him, we desire to give special emphasis and prominence to the expression of our gratitude to God for having made him in early life a Christian and a Christian minister; for having through so many years protected the purity of his character and sustained the vigour of his ministerial labours;—and to God would we most solemnly and devoutly ascribe all the glory of the success with which these labours have been crowned.

The Rev. J. B. MARSDEN, incumbent of St. Peter's, then came forward, and was received with loud cheers, and addressed the meeting with great effect. The following is a short extract from his speech:—

Mr. Chairman, the friend whose Jubilee we celebrate to-day stands before the world in a double character,—as a minister of Jesus Christ and as an author whose work God had largely blessed. In the former character he is known far more intimately to many of you than he could possibly be to myself. But, as an author, Mr. James is known far beyond the town in which we dwell, or the kingdom in which he lives. What, Mr. Chairman, is it that forms the charm of those writings, one of which has been translated into twelve different languages, and half-a-million copies of it circulated at home, and at least an equal number in America? Why is it that the anxious inquirer drops the book, while the tear drops upon the page, and retires with a beating heart into his chamber to weep, and to meditate, and to pray? I know not how it is. Mr. James, in the last of his writings, tells us, with a marvellous simplicity—I smiled to read it,—that there is nothing in the book which might not have been written by any man who had the love of Christ in his heart, and some tolerable knowledge of the rudiments of the English language. This infantile simplicity, I thought, is no less a mark of exalted genius than of exalted piety. (Hear, hear.) Where the charm lies I cannot tell, but so it is. If the secret was known, it would be found that the book was written with a pen dipped in the author's own heart. (Hear, hear.) I believe that every page was accompanied by fervent aspirations for a blessing. (Hear, hear.) I believe that He who chooses His instruments where He will, made use of the pen of Mr. James for the promotion of His own glory, and that that dear and honoured servant of Christ stands before us as one of the trio—for I hold that there are but three, who have been more signally honoured than all the rest: Baxter, the author of the "Saints' Rest"; Doddridge, the author of the "Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul"; and then comes James's "Anxious Inquirer." (Hear, hear.)

Christian brethren, let us date, if we can, from this day's Jubilee the beginning of better things for Birmingham—let there burst out a more heavenly flame of zeal—let it be marked by a more fervent love for one another—let there be more intensely earnest pursuit of the realities of eternity—and let your dear pastor see that God is blessing the latter days of his ministry far beyond the blessing of his earlier years. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. THOMAS JAMES, brother of Mr. James, then read an address which had been received from the Religious Tract Society, expressive of the esteem and affection felt for his brother by that great institution.

Mr. MOORE, having brought forward a resolution passed by the directors of the London Missionary Society, Dr. PATTON presented an address from a numerous association of ministers in Philadelphia, headed by the honoured name of Albert Barnes, and followed it up with a lively, hearty speech, from which the following is an extract:—

I understand that this is a Jubilee. Well, now, I am one of those plain, simple-minded men, who don't know much, and what little I do know, I have had to labour for and to dig out; and in reading the Bible—I suppose, somehow, it got out of the Bible, for I don't believe that brother James would have any other kind of a Jubilee—(hear, hear)—well, then, we learn from the Bible that the period of Jubilee was a time when men got their liberty. Would to God it were universal in America. (Immense cheering.) Now, that—(renewed and continued applause.) Now, I want to tell you on that subject there is "a good time coming;" it is not far off. (Hear, hear.) Well, now, to come back to the English Jubilee; I understand it, that this Jubilee makes my brother James a free man. (Laughter.) Don't be in a hurry: I mean to say, that my brother James is no longer an Englishman. (Laughter.) Do not be scared. I am not going to take him off, or spirit him away; but brother James is no longer an Englishman, but a Christian citizen of the whole world. (Great cheering.) Now, if he will only step across the ocean, which is but a little step for a man who has got his seven-league boots on—(laughter and cheers)—and he will be surprised to find that he is entirely at home in America from one end of it to the other; and when a man is at home in a place, is he not a citizen? (Hear, hear.) I consider myself a citizen of Great Britain when I am in Birmingham, for I am very much at home here. (Cheers.) And you know that the knowledge which we obtain by experience is far the best. (Hear, hear.) Let Mr. James only come over and see us, and he will never have the shadow of a doubt on his own mind afterwards that he was a genuine-born Yankee. (Laughter and cheers.)

The Rev. PETER M'OWEN presented the address from the Wesleyan Methodist ministers and circuit stewards of the Birmingham District. The Rev. Dr. M'KENZIE followed, with the address from the minister and officers of the Presbyterian Church of the town. The Rev. THOMAS SWAN read an admirably expressed and fine-spirited address from the Baptist ministers and Churches of Birmingham; and the Rev. JOHN

HAMMOND, the communication from the Spring-hill Board of Education, in the prosperity of which it was stated Mr. James had always taken a very lively interest.

The Rev. J. HEATHCOTE next read a modestly worded address from the students of Spring-hill College, who earnestly testified their filial love to their venerable father, as a dear friend to the young men, and munificent supporter of the College. Mr. J. R. WILLIAMS handed in the address of the Jubilee Committee, which was read at the service connected with the laying of the foundation-stone of the Edgbaston Chapel on the previous day; and Mr. PHILSON presented the address of the Carr's-lane Church and Congregation, which was, of course, the most elaborate of all.

The CHAIRMAN next presented the Testimonial: 1. A richly-bound copy of Bagster's Comprehensive Bible, with silver-gilt clasps and corners. 2. A splendid copy of Roberts's "Illustrations of the Holy Land," elephant folio. Three volumes. Coloured by the Artist. 3. A superb oxide silver and gilt vase, of Greek form, on the back and front of which are wreaths of scriptural plants, fruits, and flowers, suspended from two medallions, one "the Author of the 'Anxious Inquirer';" the other representing the apartment in which, and the desk and table on which, the greater part of both his sermons and printed works have been written. On the table are laid various-sized volumes, on one of which is inscribed, "The Anxious Inquirer." The vase stands on a pedestal, on the panels of which are three reliefs—the interior and exterior of Carr's-lane Chapel, and the College now building at Mosely (Spring-hill College). 4. A very richly carved English oak cabinet, with elegant mirror back, intended to contain the above articles. 5. The subscriptions having been found to exceed the amount required for the testimonial, the ascertained balance (500*l.*) was placed in Mr. James's hands to be used as he might think fit. The Bible was bound by Messrs. Bagster, of London. The vase was designed by Mr. Charles Grant, and executed in the most exquisite taste by Messrs. Elkington, Masson, and Coy, of Birmingham. The cabinet was from the manufactory of Mr. Taylor, Broad-street, Birmingham.

Mr. JAMES then came forward amidst enthusiastic cheering, and delivered an admirable and touching speech, in the course of which he, with his usual tact, interposed a potent word on behalf of the slave, which was received by the vast assembly in a manner which will be understood and felt on the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. James closed his address in the following strain:—

And now, in conclusion, I would turn for a moment my attention and yours from this interesting scene and occasion to one infinitely more august—when the Chief Shepherd shall appear to call the nations to His bar, and deal with pastors and their flocks, ours among the rest. In that awful, yet glorious day, the meaneast individual in this vast assembly, though now lost amid the multitudes by whom he is surrounded, shall, if he receive the grace of God which bringeth salvation, and teaches men to live a sober, righteous, and godly life, be lifted from his obscurity, elevated to the throne of Christ, and be covered with His glory; and shall receive from the hand of his Divine Lord tokens of affection and marks of distinction, compared with which those that have been conferred upon me this evening are not worth a wish or a thought. Then, when kings and priests, warriors and statesmen, philosophers and scholars, poets and orators, that have not believed God, nor honoured Christ, shall be passed by in silent contempt, or receive only the language of condemnation, shall this humble follower of the Lamb hear the Judge saying to him, before assembled worlds,—"Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!"

After a words from the Rev. J. R. Barker, Mr. Dale, as co-pastor, closed the speaking part of the business in an address appropriate to the occasion, and especially to his own peculiar position.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.—In a letter to the *Patriot*, dated Sept. 12, the Rev. T. Binney says: "Yesterday evening, my friend and neighbour, the Rev. J. Waddington, of Union-street Chapel, Southwark, delivered a lecture at the Weigh House, on the Pilgrim Fathers—the connexion of some of them with his own Church—their sufferings, expatriation, and other matters connected with their history. We first met in our large vestry, but found it necessary to remove into the chapel. Mr. Waddington's lecture was replete with the most interesting facts; it was eloquent and effective, and awakened, I believe, in all who heard it, a deep sympathy with him and his friends, in their laudable design of erecting a suitable edifice at once, as a new place of worship for the living, and a memorial of the virtues and sufferings of the dead. It was not the immediate object of the meeting to raise money, but to diffuse knowledge and excite interest. Indeed in the condition of our city congregations—with every family that can afford it living at a distance—it would be in vain to expect, at a week evening lecture, the presence of those most able to give. We neither made a collection, nor pressed for names; but I felt constrained publicly to promise Mr. Waddington a Sunday's collection in the beginning of next year—a promise which my deacons and friends, I am quite sure, will heartily endorse. I have always felt a deep interest in the desire and purpose of our friends at Union-street, with respect to the projected 'Church of the Pilgrim Fathers.' They have a claim on us all for sympathy and co-operation, not only as being the lineal descendants (ecclesiastically speaking) of some of those noble, heroic men who fought for us by their blood the liberties we enjoy, but as having, in one of their respected office-bearers, the author of the 'Historical Memorials relating to

the Independents"—a work marked by amazing research, and displaying almost incredible industry. I hope that Mr. Waddington will be welcomed by many of the Churches of the metropolis, and allowed to lecture on his interesting theme; and that he will receive, from rich and poor alike, substantial proofs of their wishes for his success."

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON.—An open-air sermon was preached by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, in King Edward's-road, Hackney, a few evenings since, to an immense assemblage of persons, computed to have been about 12,000. It was announced that the Rev. Hugh Allen, Incumbent of St. Jude's, would deliver a sermon at the same place on the following Thursday.

LUTON CHAPEL, SOUTH DEVON.—This chapel, which has been erected by the voluntary contributions of Christians of all denominations, was opened on Wednesday, Sept. 5. The dedication services commenced in the afternoon, when the Rev. J. Griffiths Jones read portions of Scripture and offered prayer, after which an excellent sermon was delivered by the Rev. Eliezer Jones (Plymouth). The Rev. M. Hall (Tavistock) concluded the service. In the evening, he Rev. Edward H. Jones (Bridgwater) read Holy Scripture and prayed. The Rev. G. Short, B.A., preached. The Rev. John Pryn concluded the engagements of the day with prayer and benediction; the Rev. W. Nunn and F. S. Anthony, B.A., also took part in the services. The chapel, on both occasions, was well filled, and the collections amounted to about 10*l.* The building, which will seat about 250 persons, was much admired for its neatness and the good taste preserved throughout, which have been secured at a remarkably small outlay, the total cost, including ground and cottage, still standing, not exceeding 240*l.* The architect is James Hine, Esq., of Plymouth. We are glad to learn that the whole amount required, within a few pounds, has been subscribed.

CHESTER COLLEGE.—On Tuesday, Sept. 4, this institution commenced its autumn session. The students, with the professors and friends, assembled at twelve o'clock in the library. The Rev. E. Waite, M.A., gave out a hymn, and the Rev. Wm. Lucy, of Greenwich, read the Scriptures and prayed. Dr. Archer delivered the inaugural discourse. At the close of the address, the Rev. T. E. Thorpe gave out a hymn, and the Rev. James Davies, of Rochester, concluded the service with prayer. After dinner, in the College Hall, at which F. W. Wilcocks presided, a vote of thanks was passed with much cordiality to Dr. Archer for his able address in the morning, to which the venerable orator briefly replied. The President gave in succession the following toasts: "Prosperity to Chester College," coupling with it the names of Dr. Stowell, "The Professors," coupling the names of Dr. Stowell and Mr. Todhunter; "The Old Students," with the Rev. E. Waite, M.A.; and "The Secretaries," including Rev. J. Sherman and the Rev. J. Bramall. Mr. Wilcocks expressed towards both these gentlemen his high esteem, imputing much of the success and present state of the institution to their energy and efforts. Mr. Sherman's absence on the Continent would prevent his being present. Rev. J. Bramall, in returning thanks, stated his earnest desire that the institution might be eminently useful in educating able and faithful preachers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

#### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science opened its twenty-fifth meeting on Wednesday, at Glasgow. About mid-day, a business meeting was held in the Merchants' Hall, the Earl of Harrowby in the chair, when the minutes of the Liverpool meeting were read and approved, and Colonel Sabine presented the annual report of the Council, also unanimously adopted. The statement of the accounts, submitted by Mr. Ninnis, showed receipts amounting to 2,355*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, and payments amounting to 1,548*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, leaving a balance of 817*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* In the evening there was a public meeting for the purpose of hearing the inaugural address of the President, the Duke of Argyll. Among the listeners, were the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Hamilton, the Earls of Eglintoun, Elgin, and Harrowby, Lord Wrottesley, and Prince Bonaparte. The address of the President was descriptive of the great advances made in science since the British Association visited Glasgow fifteen years ago; a copious theme, on which the Duke dilated with graceful eloquence for a considerable time.

The business of the Sections opened on Friday, when several interesting papers were read; among others, by Sir David Brewster, on the "radiant spectrum;" by Dr. Shaw, on African explorations; by Dr. Dickie, on the effects of winter upon vegetation at Aberdeen; and by Professor George Wilson, of Edinburgh, on the changes of artificial sea-water in marine vivariums, where living plants and animals had been kept in full vigour for periods respectively of ten and six months. On analysis, it appeared that whereas magnesia, sulphuric acid, potassium, sodium, and chlorine were the only substances originally present in solution in the artificial sea-water, lime, phosphoric acid, silica, iodine, and iron now occurred in it. The success of Mr. Gosse's artificial sea-water was shown to be complete. The first conversation had been held on Thursday evening, at the McLellan Rooms.

On Friday some interesting papers were read in the sections. Mr. WHITEHOUSE read one on "Experimental Observations upon an Electric Cable," maintaining that for commercial purposes, a submarine telegraphic cable between England and America, similar to those at present in use would be quite sufficient. Professor W. THOMSON, expressed some doubts at the results arrived at by Mr. Whitehouse. Professor NICHOL read a paper entitled "Remarks

offertory and the prayer for the Church militant in the ordinary service of the Church, nor unless the Holy Communion is to be administered; for although, he adds, the practice is sanctioned by a strict adherence to the rubrics in the Prayer-book, it has for a length of time been discontinued in most of the churches throughout the kingdom; and he is of opinion that it has been unnecessarily revived in the parish of Hemel-Hempstead, and against the wishes of the congregation. At the same time, he says, he must observe that he has no power to issue any order on the subject matter in dispute, and can only express his hope that Mr. Mountain may see fit to retrace the step he has taken, and thus restore peace among the people committed to his charge.

**THE BIBLE-SELLING CASE.**—Mr. J. S. Eccles, of Norwich, the colporteur, or travelling agent employed by the British and Foreign Bible Society, whose case we recently mentioned, and who stood charged with having gone from house to house disposing of Bibles and Testaments, without a hawk's license, appeared before the bench of magistrates at Dereham, on Friday, when the case was heard and dismissed; the solicitor calling attention to the twenty-third section of the act, which says, "Nothing in this act shall extend to prohibit any person or persons selling any printed papers licensed by authority;" and he urged that the Bible, properly so called, came under this description.

**THE CHARON OF PERVERSION.**—The Archbishop of Dublin christened the Rev. Philip Pusey, "Dr. Charon." Some of his clergy were quoting the fact of the Oxford Professor continuing in the Church as a proof of his soundness. "Nonsense (said the Archbishop), I know Pusey; he is the Charon of Perversion, and will not quit the boat as long as there is one left in the Church that he can ferry over to Popery. He plies the oar between England and Rome."

**MR. MAURICE, Dr. Donaldson, Archdeacon Denison, all remain members and ministers of the Church; and the only course by which they can be removed is one which costs 3,000*l.*—Record.**

**THE CLERGY RESERVES, CANADA.**—The following is from a Canada paper: "It is, we believe, generally understood that the whole of the commutation money authorised under the Clergy Reserve Act has been paid over to the municipalities, and in the course of a very few months, will amount to a very respectable sum. The circumstance is important, not merely from the fact of a large addition being made to the municipal revenues of the country, but on account of its furnishing a practical answer to the oft-repeated allegation, that the proceeds of the reserves would be entirely exhausted in the payment of the incumbents' claims. Already we find these claims entirely met from the reserve sales already made, and a balance from the fund of respectable dimensions, awaits distribution among the various municipal bodies throughout the province."

**CONSECRATION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.**—The Right Rev. W. Vaughan, D.D., was elevated to the titular see of Plymouth, on Monday morning, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, Clifton. Cardinal Wiseman officiated as the consecrator, assisted by the Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, and the Right Rev. Dr. Brown, Roman Catholic Bishop of Newport.

### Religious Intelligence.

#### JUBILEE OF THE REV. J. A. JAMES.

The jubilee of the ministry of this eminent man, in connexion with Carr's-lane Chapel, Birmingham, was celebrated during last week by a number of religious services. On Sunday appropriate sermons were preached. On Monday evening the children of the congregation and the schools were addressed by the Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., Mr. James's co-pastor, to the number of 2,000. At the close of the address, the Rev. J. A. James presented to large numbers of the children a little book, written by himself expressly for this occasion, of which every child received a copy before leaving the chapel.

On Tuesday, at noon, the Rev. J. A. James laid the foundation-stone of a Jubilee Chapel, in Francis-street, Edgbaston, the expense of which will be defrayed by the contributions of Carr's-lane and other congregations throughout the country. The ceremony was witnessed by a large audience, among whom were the Revs. Charles Vince, J. Taylor, Isaac Now (Baptist), R. W. Dale, M.A., Mr. James's co-pastor, to the number of 2,000. At the close of the address, the Rev. J. A. James presented to large numbers of the children a little book, written by himself expressly for this occasion, of which every child received a copy before leaving the chapel.

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Reverend and Dear Sir,—As a Committee appointed to express the deep interest taken by very many beyond the circle of your own congregation, and in all sections of the Christian Church, on the completion of the fiftieth year of your ministry in this large and important town, and to carry into effect a testimonial commemorative of that event, in which all your friends everywhere should be invited to participate, we beg, on our own behalf, and on behalf of the wide constituency whom it is our honour to represent, to offer this expression of public respect for your character, gratitude for your abundant labours as a preacher and author, and congratulation to your-

self, combined with thanksgiving to your Divine Master, on the attainment of this signal era, and on the auspicious circumstances of health, comfort, and blessing that attend its celebration, it is our privilege to witness the laying of the foundation-stone of a new Congregational Chapel in Edgbaston, and it is with peculiar pleasure that we see this act performed by yourself, and in connexion with these public services. It is our intention and hope yet to attain the erection of another chapel, in some part of the town; and our pleasure will be renewed and increased, should the foundation of the second edifice be also laid by your hand. We cannot imagine a higher honour or satisfaction to you, than the association of such transactions with your jubilee. These structures will remain as substantial tokens, not only of esteem and gratitude to yourself, but also, and more especially, of reverence for these Divine truths and principles, to the proclamation of which your life has been devoted, and of desire more widely to diffuse their influence over the present and succeeding generations.

Loud cheers followed the reading of the document.

Mr. JAMES, in responding to the Address, said:—I am utterly unworthy of this honour; but, since you have determined to confer upon me some mark of esteem on this occasion, and to join with others in the celebration of my ministerial jubilee, you could not have devised a method for accomplishing this more consonant with my views and feelings, as a preacher of Christ's glorious Gospel, than the erection of a place of worship, where the Word of Life shall be continually proclaimed. As no multiplication of words would enable me to express my deep sense of obligation, I will simply say, that for your purpose thus as individuals, and in the case of Cannon-street Church, as a Christian body, to honour me, for the manner in which you have sought to accomplish this purpose, and for the kind and respectful terms by which, in that beautiful Address, you have expressed it, I thank you; from my heart, my dear brethren, I thank you. May your most fervent wishes connected with this project be fully gratified, and your most importunate prayers be answered, and a chapel here erected in which the Gospel of Christ shall be preached ages after we have gone to that world where there is no temple, for the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are the temple thereof. (Hear, hear.) And now, my Christian friends in general, we are assembled, thank God! in a country and under the protection of laws which secure to us our civil and religious liberties, to lay the foundation-stone of a building to be erected on this spot for the worship of Almighty God; an event which, if it have not the same amount of public interest attaching to the commencement of many secular buildings, rises far above them all in the importance of its design and the duration of its results. Without unduly magnifying my office as a minister of the Gospel, I may boldly, and without fear of contradiction, affirm, that one truly faithful and zealous preacher of God's Word, to whatever section of Christ's Church he may belong, does more to check the progress of vice and crime, to promote obedience to law, to aid the advancement of individual virtue, and to maintain social order, than a hundred political, moral, and philosophical lessons, or than the utterance of the strictest views of justice, or the severest inflictions of judgment. It is thus that the beautiful imagery of the Prophet is realised, "Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree," and those who were once their country's terror and disgrace, become its ornaments and defence. Blind is that country, and wretched must it be, where the worth of a faithful preacher is not known, till the want of this the friend of humanity is proclaimed by the aboundings of iniquity, the prevalence of strife, confusion, and every evil work. The pulpit—and let it not be considered as a vain boast—next to the Bible, which it is intended to explain and enforce, is the strongest pillar of human society; it is the great breaker that keeps back the mighty surges of ungodliness, and preserves the land from an inundation of ruin; it is that which alone can be depended upon amid the revolution of human affairs and the clash of human passions, to preserve to the monarch his crown, to the noble his honours, to the rich man the enjoyment of his wealth, and to the workman the reward of his labour. What lover of his species, then, must not uphold the ministry of the word—an institution which, for eighteen centuries, has taught the poor to suffer want, the afflicted in patience to possess their souls, the anxious to be careful for nothing, and the fearful to hope in God. (Hear, hear.) If such be the result of our Gospel, how momentous an event is the erection of a building whereby God's grace will thus be proclaimed for years and centuries to come and to generations yet unborn.

At the conclusion of Mr. James's address, H. Christian, Esq., handed a massive silver trowel to him which bore upon it the following inscription:—"Edgbaston Congregational Chapel. Erected in commemoration of the Jubilee of the Rev. J. A. James. Foundation-stone laid by him, September 11, 1855. H. R. YEOWILLE, Architect."

Previous to placing the mortar upon the stone Mr. James held up the bottle containing the usual records, and said a few words. The stone having been duly laid, amid loud and continuous clapping of hands and three hearty cheers,

Mr. JAMES mounted on to its top and said: And now may the work so happily commenced, proceed without hindrance and with all prosperity. May no accident happen to any of the workmen to be employed; may the top-stone be brought forth with the proclamation of Grace, grace! may God's smile rest upon the undertaking, and, when complete, may His presence fill the house. May a flourishing and perpetual church be gathered here, of which its walls shall be called Salvation, and its gates Praise; and when the Lord shall write up the people, may it be said of this and that man, they were born here. Let thy work, O God! appear unto thy servants, and thy glory unto

their children, and let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us, and establish Thou the work of our hands upon us. O God! establish Thou it.

The assembly was afterwards addressed by Dr. Patten, of the United States, who promised to forward a quarto Bible, printed by the American Bible Society, to be placed upon the pulpit desk. Prayer was afterwards offered by the Rev. R. W. Dale, and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. I. New. The chapel is of the Middle Decorated period, and is cruciform in plan. It consists of a tower, nineteen feet square and eighty feet high, surmounted by a spire, raising the total height to 160 feet. A doorway in the tower affords access to a nave eighty feet long by forty feet wide, and forty-eight feet high to the apex of the roof. The nave is crossed by a transept eighty-two feet long, and of proportionate width, having staircase turrets with porches at the corners next the nave. There will also be a gallery at each end of the transept. In the centre of the transept is placed a raised platform for the pulpit, behind which is an arcade, surmounted by a rose window, set in a deeply recessed arch. At the back of the transept are three vestries, the centre one twenty-five feet by eighteen, and the others fifteen feet square. The roofs will be of open timber-framing throughout. The chapel will seat about 1,000 persons, and is estimated to cost 4,700*l.* The materials used will be Hamstead stone walling, with Bath stone dressings. The building is expected to be completed by August next.

On Thursday evening, a meeting for prayer and thanksgiving was held in Carr's-lane Chapel, and was attended by some fifteen hundred persons. The Rev. J. Percy, of Warwick, Dr. Urwick, the Rev. J. Gawthorn, of Derby, and Mr. Phipson, one of the deacons, offered prayer, and addresses were delivered by the pastors, Mr. James and Mr. Dale.

The next morning, at eleven o'clock, Carr's-lane Chapel was again the scene of much interest. That spacious building, which will seat 2,000 persons, was crowded, to hear a sermon from the Rev. Dr. Bennett. The devotional portion of the service was conducted by the Rev. John Sibree, of Coventry.

The Doctor then proceeded to deliver a very graphic and touching discourse from 2 Peter xii. 15: "Wherefore I will not be negligent to put you in remembrance," &c. When the Doctor sat down, Mr. JAMES, who had remained in the pulpit, rose and said:

I cannot but say, Amen, in addition to what you have heard this day. Leaving the sermon to make its own impression, may I encourage the hearts of my younger brethren in the ministry by the scene which they have here witnessed now. Here are two of us, old in the service of Christ; one a labourer of sixty years, and the other fifty; both honoured and respected in the Church, both having to thank God for more usefulness than they ever expected. And how, my brethren, has it been accomplished? By the simple, earnest preaching of the old Gospel. Remember that. We want no new doctrines; but we want new power to set forth old doctrines.

Mr. Keep then proceeded to read an address from the ministers of New York, and another from Worcester, signed by Dr. Redford.—Mr. Manton, one from the Church assembling in Ebenezer Chapel, Steelhouse-lane; and a letter was also read from the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, the late pastor of that Church.—Mr. Simpson, President of the Brotherly Society, which was founded thirty-five years ago, by Mr. James, for the benefit of the Carr's-lane Church and congregation, presented an address on behalf of the directors and constituents of that institution.—Mr. James suitably responded.—Prayer and the doxology terminated the proceedings.

On Wednesday morning, a deputation from the Auxiliary of the Bible Society waited on Mr. James at his residence, to present him with an address from their committee. The address was read by the Rev. J. B. Marsden, Incumbent of St. Peter's, who delivered a speech distinguished alike for its remarkable beauty and Christian spirit. Mr. Marsden's speech made special reference to Mr. James's catholicity of spirit.

On Wednesday evening, there was a great public meeting in the Town Hall, which was filled to its utmost limits. Between 4,000 and 5,000 persons were present. W. Beaumont, Esq., occupied the chair. A hymn having been given out by the Rev. I. New, a portion of Scripture read by the Rev. R. Bridley, and prayer offered by the Rev. C. Vince, the Chairman introduced the business of the evening in an appropriate and elegant speech. A letter was read from the Rev. J. C. Miller, a clergyman of Birmingham, dated Edinburgh, expressing regret at his inability to be present on that occasion, and his estimate of Mr. James.

On such an occasion (he said) we behold not the Dissenter or the Churchman, but the man of God—the faithful and honoured servant of Christ—claiming our tribute of grateful love for this, not the least of his many valuable services, that, by the consistent tone of his life, no less than by the powerful advocacy of his pen, he has, in the town of Birmingham, drawn so close the bonds of Christian brotherhood, and recognised in our common union with the Lord Jesus Christ a tie which shall bind us together in a blessed and endless fellowship, when our divisions and their causes shall be forgotten for ever.

The Rev. Dr. URWICK, of Dublin, submitted the first sentiment, stating that, in 1809, he was received into the fellowship of the Church over which Mr. James was the pastor before Carr's-lane Chapel was erected.

I feel myself warranted in saying, that I stand here this night as the representative of numbers of Episcopalians, numbers of Presbyterians, numbers of Methodists, and of every Evangelical communion in the green Isle of the West—(cheers)—and, if they were in communication with my head and my heart, and by some kind of mesmerism influence regulating my utterance, there would be from the mass of them, without exception, but a most hearty

Amen to all that has been uttered, or that may yet be uttered, of esteem for the character of Mr. James, of gratitude for the usefulness with which God has crowned him, acknowledgments of benefits received in Ireland from his writings, and earnest prayers that the presence and blessing of the Head of the Church may still be with him, yet spare his life, yet multiply his usefulness, and, in conjunction with the younger pastor of the Church, long be spared to the congregation and to the world.

Dr. Urwick proposed the following sentiment:—

We are deeply convinced that the spiritual strength and success of whatever human agency may be employed in the service of Christ and the Church, are wholly derived from the Spirit of God; and that while we heartily congratulate the Rev. J. A. James on having completed the Jubilee of his pastorate, and rejoice with him in the results which have followed his work, and in the love and confidence which thousands of Christian people in this country and in different parts of the world entertain for him, we desire to give special emphasis and prominence to the expression of our gratitude to God for having made him in early life a Christian and a Christian minister; for having through so many years protected the purity of his character and sustained the vigour of his ministerial labours;—and to God would we most solemnly and devoutly ascribe all the glory of the success with which these labours have been crowned.

The Rev. J. B. MARSDEN, incumbent of St. Peter's, then came forward, and was received with loud cheers, and addressed the meeting with great effect. The following is a short extract from his speech:—

Mr. Chairman, the friend whose Jubilee we celebrate to-day stands before the world in a double character,—as a minister of Jesus Christ and as an author whose work God had largely blessed. In the former character he is known far more intimately to many of you than he could possibly be to myself. But, as an author, Mr. James is known far beyond the town in which we dwell, or the kingdom in which he lives. What, Mr. Chairman, is it that forms the charm of those writings, one of which has been translated into twelve different languages, and half-a-million copies of it circulated at home, and at least an equal number in America? Why is it that the anxious inquirer drops the book, while the tear drops upon the page, and retires with a beating heart into his chamber to weep, and to meditate, and to pray? I know not how it is. Mr. James, in the last of his writings, tells us, with a marvellous simplicity—I smiled to read it—that there is nothing in the book which might not have been written by any man who had the love of Christ in his heart, and some tolerable knowledge of the rudiments of the English language. This infantile simplicity, I thought, is no less a mark of exalted genius than of exalted piety. (Hear, hear.) Where the charm lies I cannot tell, but so it is. If the secret was known, it would be found that the book was written with a pen dipped in the author's own heart. (Hear, hear.) I believe that every page was accompanied by fervent aspirations for a blessing. (Hear, hear.) I believe that He who chooses His instruments where He will, made use of the pen of Mr. James for the promotion of His own glory, and that that dear and honoured servant of Christ stands before us as one of the trio—for I hold that there are but three, who have been more signally honoured than all the rest: Baxter, the author of the "Saints' Rest;" Doddridge, the author of the "Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul;" and then comes James's "Anxious Inquirer." (Hear, hear.)

Christian brethren, let us date, if we can, from this day's Jubilee the beginning of better things for Birmingham—let there burst out a more heavenly flame of zeal—let it be marked by a more fervent love for one another—let there be more intensely earnest pursuit of the realities of eternity—and let your dear pastor see that God is blessing the latter days of his ministry far beyond the blessing of his earlier years. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. THOMAS JAMES, brother of Mr. James, then read an address which had been received from the Religious Tract Society, expressive of the esteem and affection felt for his brother by that great institution.

Mr. MOORE, having brought forward a resolution passed by the directors of the London Missionary Society, Dr. PATTON presented an address from a numerous association of ministers in Philadelphia, headed by the honoured name of Albert Barnes, and followed it up with a lively, hearty speech, from which the following is an extract:—

I understand that this is a Jubilee. Well, now, I am one of those plain, simple-minded men, who don't know much, and what little I do know, I have had to labour for and to dig out; and in reading the Bible—I suppose, somehow, it got out of the Bible, for I don't believe that brother James would have any other kind of a Jubilee—(hear, hear)—well, then, we learn from the Bible that the period of Jubilee was a time when men got their liberty. Would to God it were universal in America. (Immense cheering.) Now, that—(renewed and continued applause.) Now, I want to tell you on that subject there is "a good time coming;" it is not far off. (Hear, hear.) Well, now, to come back to the English Jubilee; I understand it, that this Jubilee makes my brother James a free man. (Laughter.) Don't be in a hurry: I mean to say, that my brother James is no longer an Englishman. (Laughter.) Do not be scared. I am not going to take him off, or spirit him away; but brother James is no longer an Englishman, but a Christian citizen of the whole world. (Great cheering.) Now, if he will only step across the ocean, which is but a little step for a man who has got his seven-league boots on—(laughter and cheers)—and he will be surprised to find that he is entirely at home in America from one end of it to the other; and when a man is at home in a place, is he not a citizen? (Hear, hear.) I consider myself a citizen of Great Britain when I am in Birmingham, for I am very much at home here. (Cheers.) And you know that the knowledge which we obtain by experience is far the best. (Hear, hear.) Let Mr. James only come over and see us, and he will never have the shadow of a doubt on his own mind afterwards that he was a genuine-born Yankee. (Laughter and cheers.)

The Rev. PETER M'OWEN presented the address from the Wesleyan Methodist ministers and circuit stewards of the Birmingham District. The Rev. Dr. M'KENZIE followed, with the address from the minister and officers of the Presbyterian Church of the town. The Rev. THOMAS SWAN read an admirably expressed and fine-spirited address from the Baptist ministers and Churches of Birmingham; and the Rev. JOHN

HAMMOND, the communication from the Spring-hill Board of Education, in the prosperity of which it was stated Mr. James had always taken a very lively interest.

The Rev. J. HEATHCOTE next read a modestly worded address from the students of Spring-hill College, who earnestly testified their filial love to their venerable father, as a dear friend to the young men, and munificent supporter of the College. Mr. J. B. WILLIAMS handed in the address of the Jubilee Committee, which was read at the service connected with the laying of the foundation-stone of the Edgbaston Chapel on the previous day; and Mr. PHIPSON presented the address of the Carr's-lane Church and Congregation, which was, of course, the most elaborate of all.

The CHAIRMAN next presented the Testimonial: 1. A richly-bound copy of Bagster's Comprehensive Bible, with silver-gilt clasps and corners. 2. A splendid copy of Robert's "Illustrations of the Holy Land," elephant folio. Three volumes. Coloured by the Artist. 3. A superb oxide silver and gilt vase, of Greek form, on the back and front of which are wreaths of scriptural plants, fruits, and flowers, suspended from two medallions, one "the Author of the 'Anxious Inquirer,'" the other representing the apartment in which, and the desk and table on which, the greater part of both his sermons and printed works have been written. On the table are laid various-sized volumes, on one of which is inscribed, "The Anxious Inquirer." The vase stands on a pedestal, on the panels of which are three reliefs—the interior and exterior of Carr's-lane Chapel, and the College now building at Mosely (Spring-hill College.) 4. A very richly carved English oak cabinet, with elegant mirror back, intended to contain the above articles. 5. The subscriptions having been found to exceed the amount required for the testimonial, the ascertained balance (500*l.*) was placed in Mr. James's hands to be used as he might think fit. The Bible was bound by Messrs. Bagster, of London. The vase was designed by Mr. Charles Grant, and executed in the most exquisite taste by Messrs. Elkington, Masson, and Coy, of Birmingham. The cabinet was from the manufactory of Mr. Taylor, Broad-street, Birmingham.

Mr. JAMES then came forward amidst enthusiastic cheering, and delivered an admirable and touching speech, in the course of which he, with his usual tact, interposed a potent word on behalf of the slave, which was received by the vast assembly in a manner which will be understood and felt on the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. James closed his address in the following strain:—

And now, in conclusion, I would turn for a moment my attention and yours from this interesting scene and occasion to one infinitely more august—when the Chief Shepherd shall appear to call the nations to His bar, and deal with pastors and their flocks, ours among the rest. In that awful, yet glorious day, the meaneast individual in this vast assembly, though now lost amid the multitudes by whom he is surrounded, shall, if he receive the grace of God which bringeth salvation, and teaches men to live a sober, righteous, and godly life, be lifted from his obscurity, elevated to the throne of Christ, and be covered with His glory; and shall receive from the hand of his Divine Lord tokens of affection and marks of distinction, compared with which those that have been conferred upon me this evening are not worth a wish or a thought. Then, when kings and priests, warriors and statesmen, philosophers and scholars, poets and orators, that have not believed God, nor honoured Christ, shall be passed by in silent contempt, or receive only the language of condemnation, shall this humble follower of the Lamb hear the Judge saying to him, before assembled worlds,—"Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!"

After a words from the Rev. J. R. Barker, Mr. Dale, as co-pastor, closed the speaking part of the business in an address appropriate to the occasion, and especially to his own peculiar position.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.—In a letter to the *Patriot*, dated Sept. 12, the Rev. T. Binney says: "Yesterday evening, my friend and neighbour, the Rev. J. Waddington, of Union-street Chapel, Southwark, delivered a lecture at the Weigh House, on the Pilgrim Fathers—the connexion of some of them with his own Church—their sufferings, expatriation, and other matters connected with their history. We first met in our large vestry, but found it necessary to remove into the chapel. Mr. Waddington's lecture was replete with the most interesting facts; it was eloquent and effective, and awakened, I believe, in all who heard it, a deep sympathy with him and his friends, in their laudable design of erecting a suitable edifice at once, as a new place of worship for the living, and a memorial of the virtues and sufferings of the dead. It was not the immediate object of the meeting to raise money, but to diffuse knowledge and excite interest. Indeed in the condition of our city congregations—with every family that can afford it living at a distance—it would be in vain to expect, at a week evening lecture, the presence of those most able to give. We neither made a collection, nor pressed for names; but I felt constrained publicly to promise Mr. Waddington a Sunday's collection in the beginning of next year—a promise which my deacons and friends, I am quite sure, will heartily endorse. I have always felt a deep interest in the desire and purpose of our friends at Union-street, with respect to the projected 'Church of the Pilgrim Fathers.' They have a claim on us all for sympathy and co-operation, not only as being the lineal descendants (ecclesiastically speaking) of some of those noble, heroic men who bought for us by their blood the liberties we enjoy, but as having, in one of their respected office-bearers, the author of the 'Historical Memorials relating to

the Independents"—a work marked by amazing research, and displaying almost incredible industry. I hope that Mr. Waddington will be welcomed by many of the Churches of the metropolis, and allowed to lecture on his interesting theme; and that he will receive, from rich and poor alike, substantial proofs of their wishes for his success."

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON.—An open-air sermon was preached by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, in King Edward's-road, Hackney, a few evenings since, to an immense assemblage of persons, computed to have been about 12,000. It was announced that the Rev. Hugh Allen, Incumbent of St. Jude's, would deliver a sermon at the same place on the following Thursday.

LUTTON CHAPEL, SOUTH DEVON.—This chapel, which has been erected by the voluntary contributions of Christians of all denominations, was opened on Wednesday, Sept. 5. The dedication services commenced in the afternoon, when the Rev. J. Griffith Jukes read portions of Scripture and offered prayer, after which an excellent sermon was delivered by the Rev. Eliezer Jones (Plymouth). The Rev. M. Paul (Tavistock) concluded the service. In the evening, he Rev. Edward H. Jones (Bridgwater) read Holy Scripture and prayed. The Rev. G. Short, B.A., preached. The Rev. John Pyer concluded the engagements of the day with prayer and benediction; the Rev. W. Nunn and F. E. Anthony, B.A., also took part in the services. The chapel, on both occasions, was well filled, and the collections amounted to about 10*l.* The building, which will seat about 220 persons, was much admired for its neatness and the good taste preserved throughout, which have been secured at a remarkably small outlay, the total cost, including ground and cottage, still standing, not exceeding 240*l.* The architect is James Hine, Esq., of Plymouth. We are glad to learn that the whole amount required, within a few pounds, has been subscribed.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE.—On Tuesday, Sept. 4, this institution commenced its autumn session. The students, with the professors and friends, assembled at twelve o'clock in the library. The Rev. E. Waite, M.A., gave out a hymn, and the Rev. Wm. Lucy, of Greenwich, read the Scriptures and prayed. Dr. Archer delivered the inaugural discourse. At the close of the address, the Rev. T. E. Thorpeby gave out a hymn, and the Rev. James Davies, of Rochester, concluded the service with prayer. After dinner, in the College Hall, at which F. W. Wilcocks presided, a vote of thanks was passed with much cordiality to Dr. Archer for his able address in the morning, to which the venerable orator briefly replied. The President gave in succession the following toasts: "Prosperity to Cheshunt College," coupling with it the name of Dr. Stowell; "The Professors," coupling the names of Dr. Stowell and Mr. Todhunter; "The Old Students," with the Rev. E. Waite, M.A.; and "The Secretaries," including Rev. J. Sherman and the Rev. J. Bramall. Mr. Willcox expressed towards both these gentlemen his high esteem, imputing much of the success and present state of the institution to their energy and efforts. Mr. Sherman's absence on the Continent would prevent his being present. Rev. J. Bramall, in returning thanks, stated his earnest desire that the institution might be eminently useful in educating able and faithful preachers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

#### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science opened its twenty-fifth meeting on Wednesday, at Glasgow. About mid-day, a business meeting was held in the Merchants' Hall, the Earl of Harrowby in the chair; when the minutes of the Liverpool meeting were read and approved, and Colonel Sabine presented the annual report of the Council, also unanimously adopted. The statement of the accounts, submitted by Mr. Ninnis, showed receipts amounting to 2,365*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, and payments amounting to 1,548*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, leaving a balance of 817*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* In the evening there was a public meeting for the purpose of hearing the inaugural address of the President, the Duke of Argyll. Among the listeners, were the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Hamilton, the Earls of Eglintoun, Elgin, and Harrowby, Lord Wrottesley, and Prince Bonaparte. The address of the President was descriptive of the great advances made in science since the British Association visited Glasgow fifteen years ago; a copious theme, on which the Duke dilated with graceful eloquence for a considerable time.

The business of the Sections opened on Friday, when several interesting papers were read; among others, by Sir David Brewster, on the "radiant spectrum;" by Dr. Shaw, on African explorations; by Dr. Dickie, on the effects of winter upon vegetation at Aberdeen; and by Professor George Wilson, of Edinburgh, on the changes of artificial sea-water in marine vivariums, where living plants and animals had been kept in full vigour for periods respectively of ten and six months. On analysis, it appeared that whereas magnesia, sulphuric acid, potassium, sodium, and chlorine were the only substances originally present in solution in the artificial sea-water, lime, phosphoric acid, silica, iodine, and iron now occurred in it. The success of Mr. Gosse's artificial sea-water was shown to be complete. The first *conversazione* had been held on Thursday evening, at the McLellan Rooms.

On Friday some interesting papers were read in the sections. Mr. WHITEHOUSE read one on "Experimental Observations upon an Electric Cable," maintaining that for commercial purposes, a submarine telegraphic cable between England and America, similar to those at present in use would be quite sufficient. Professor W. THOMSON, expressed some doubts at the results arrived at by Mr. Whitehouse.

Professor NICHOL read a paper entitled "Remarks

on the Chronology of the Formations in the Moon, with a notice concerning the great Breadalbane Reflector in the Glasgow Observatory." By this instrument the aspects of the moon are seen to be apparently as confused and chaotic as any part of the earth, which, in the early history of geology, was often attributed to some sudden convulsions. In fact, we may presume that the present position of the moon exhibits a much further back epoch in the history of the earth, before the upheaving powers had thrown up the masses of crystalline rocks. These appearances, therefore, afford the only opportunity of forming an opinion as to organic life in the moon; but the difference in the formation does not limit the power of adaptation of organic form. This, then, is a picture of a younger orb; and in the early periods of the history of the world, it was not so well prepared for organic life as the moon now is. Mr. HOLLAND said he had been examining the moon now for upwards of sixty years, and he was satisfied that it is a beautiful world; and why should it not be inhabited as well as this earth? It has an atmosphere which is very often changed, and appears like the mirage in the North Sea. Dr. SCORESBY said that, in viewing the surface of the moon on one occasion, he had observed a black crater, through which a line ran, like a dyke in our own country. Baron LIEBIG read a paper on a new form of cyanic acid. In the course of some experiments on the fulminate of mercury, he observed that that compound, when kept boiling in water, changed its colour, and lost its fulminating properties. On examining the change which had taken place, he discovered a new acid, which had exactly the composition of cyanuric acid. Salts were produced remarkable for their beauty, and for the distinctness of their crystalline form. Dr. DAUBENEY laid on the table some fine weights, for chemical purposes, made from the new metal formed from clay, viz., aluminium. A paper was read by Dr. ROSCOE, which had been prepared by W. Bunsen, of Heidelberg, and himself, on photochemical researches, with particular reference to the laws of the chemical action of light. Mr. EVAN HOPKINS, F.R.S., made a communication on the Meridional and Symmetrical Structure of the Globe. Amongst other speculations, he said that 9,000 years ago the site on which London now stands was in the torrid zone, and, according to perpetual changes in progress, the whole of England would be in the Arctic circle. (Laughter.) Mr. Hopkins's views were controverted by Professor Ramsay, Mr. David Page, and Professor Nichol. Dr. JULIUS OPPERT read a paper on "The Geographical and Historical Results of the French Scientific Expedition to Babylon." Professor RITZ, of Stockholm, gave a verbal description of the Celtic, Slavic, and Aztec crania. He combated the phrenological view that high skulls betokened high intellect. There had been many eminent men among the Poles and Bohemians, who belonged to the round-headed class; but it might be admitted, on the whole, that the larger proportion of great men had the elongated skull. A brief paper, by Lieut.-Colonel BURTON, of the Bombay army, gave an account of a visit to Medina from Suez, by way of Jumbo.

On Saturday, papers were read on the following among other subjects. By JAMES THOMSON, Esq., "On Certain Curious Motions observable on the Surface of Wine and other Alcoholic Liquors." Sir DAVID BREWSTER, "On the Binocular Vision of Surfaces of Different Colours." Mr. ROBERT ALLEN, "On the present Condition of the Geysers of Iceland." Mr. EVAN HOPKINS, "On the Gold-bearing Districts of the World." Professor NICHOL, a paper "On the Auriferous Quartz Districts of Australia," by Mr. J. A. CAMPBELL, of Glasgow, formerly of Australia. Mr. CAMPBELL was of opinion that the gold fields are inexhaustible, and the finding of gold only in its infancy. Sir R. J. MURCHISON said it was undoubted that though the population had of late largely increased, the produce of gold had decreased. It was a virgin country; the gold lay in great troughs, and the question was, how long it would take to exhaust them. It might be a quarter of a century—more or less—he would not like to name it; but it would be, sooner or later, exhausted. The riches were on the surface. In nineteen cases out of twenty, deep mining will cost 25s. for every lb. of gold. This was undoubtedly the case in South America. No doubt, however, Australia would produce gold for many years, and enable this country to find there a magnificent empire. (Applause.) J. A. CAMPBELL, Esq., Glasgow, read a paper by Mr. Valpy, "On the Effect of the War on the principal Articles of Russian Produce." The paper showed that previous to the war, Russia exported her principal productions chiefly to England, and England imported such productions chiefly for Russia; that since the outbreak of war the exports of produce from Russia have diminished to a greater proportionate extent than the general imports of such articles into England; that the value of produce in Russia cannot compensate the producer for the decrease of exports, whilst supplies from other countries than Russia will prevent the consumer in England suffering from very high prices; that the difficulties and consequent expense of transport by land from Russia render the injuries of a blockade as necessarily very severe.

The chief attraction of Saturday evening was the exhibition of the electric light. In front of the organ a large white screen was erected, and a small platform in the centre of the hall was occupied with the electric lamp. Professor Wilson explained the generation of the light, and Messrs. Duboseq and Nacet projected the images of various natural objects upon a white screen, where they were seen magnified to the extent of 6,000 times. Among the objects exhibited were the prismatic spectrum, the polarization of light, the crystallization of a salt in solution, living animalcules, various parts of insect structure, minute algae,

dratomaceæ, and a series of photographic views of the blood corpuscles of different animals. The experiments concluded with a series of panoramic views of Paris, of the Paris Exhibition, &c.

## Foreign and Colonial.

### RUSSIA.

#### THE Czar's ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

The Emperor has issued an order of the day to the army, communicating the fall of Sebastopol. His Majesty thanks the garrison of Sebastopol for the bravery they have displayed in defending that stronghold to the very last, and declares that he is convinced all the troops of the empire are ready to follow their example in sacrificing life, and everything, for the sake of protecting the religion, the honour, and the independence of Russia. The Emperor adds that he still relies with confidence upon the firmness and courage of his faithful and attached soldiers to repel every future hostile attempt to violate the sanctity of the Russian territory, while he excuses the recent failure at Sebastopol by saying there is a line which is impassable even to heroes.

The French papers print a report that the Czar has written to the King of Prussia announcing the fall of Sebastopol, and adds: "Nothing is changed. Russia will not make any advances towards peace which would compromise the dignity of the empire." The Russian journals all speak of protracted resistance in the Crimea. It is obvious much work remains to be done.

The Emperor Alexander has set out for Moscow and Warsaw. Prince Gortschakoff, Russian Minister at Vienna, will leave that city on the 20th, to pay his respects to his sovereign. It was thought that he would arrange for an interview with the King of Prussia.

At St. Petersburg the party of the Grand-Duke Constantine, who is passionately engaged in the war, is said to exercise an undisputed influence, and the changes recently made in two of the principal departments of the Government are all favourable to the same destructive policy.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that fresh reinforcements have been sent to join the Grenadiers of the Guard. General Bibikoff is superseded as Minister of the Interior.

The late commander of the 2nd corps d'armée, General Paniutine, has been definitively appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Centre at Kief.

For some time past the confiscations of the property of Polish emigrants to the profit of the Russian treasury have become more and more frequent. Letters from Warsaw state that by this redoublement of severity it is hoped to prevent the desertion of the conscripts. The preparations for the new levy have been going on since the middle of last month.

One Julius Créleki, a Russian commissariat officer, has "bolted" from Simferopol with 150,000 silver roubles, and a false passport. He is advertised in the Silesian *Hue and Cry*. He took the road to Warsaw, where he was well known, and by the aid of a person named Jatterand, he obtained bills of exchange on London and Paris. The police having no suspicion of him, he was not arrested.

A letter from Warsaw says: "The Emperor's fête was celebrated here on the 11th of September, with great magnificence. Bishop Filatowski, Administrator of the Arch-diocese of Warsaw, who, it is reported, is to be made Archbishop of Warsaw and Primate of Poland, performed Divine service, and chanted a *Te Deum* in the cathedral. Prince Paskiewitch held a grand levée in the old castle of the Polish kings, at which all the civil and military functionaries were present. In the evening there was a grand dinner; 101 salves of artillery were discharged, and the town was brilliantly illuminated."

The correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette*, who writes from the Russian frontier, and treats of military affairs, estimates that at the beginning of the present month Prince Gortschakoff had at his disposal 130,000 regular infantry and 13,000 cavalry, besides a further force of 36,000 men, composed of the drushines of the levy en masse, the Tchernomora and other corps of rifles, the Sappers, crews of the ships, the Greek volunteer battalions, &c., making in all an army of 179,000 men. From this total, however, are to be deducted the men lost at the Tchernaya, and by ordinary siege casualties during the month of August, and the sick; losses to be made good, it is said, by grenadiers stationed at Perekop.

### FRANCE.

M. Meyerbeer, who has been rather seriously ill since his return to Paris, has now quite recovered.

"The Emperor," says a letter from St. Omer, "is daily expected here to review a brigade which is to set out shortly for Rome."

The *Moniteur* announces that Vice-Admiral Bruat, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of France in the East, is raised to the rank of Admiral.

The first Danish Chamber has definitively adopted the changes proposed in the Constitution of 1849, by a majority of 38 against 10.

In the department of Herault, M. Michael Chevalier, Councillor of State, announced the other day that the Imperial Government would persevere in a free-trade policy, and that several new measures founded on its principles were in course of preparation.

The French Government seizes all the foreign journals which contain the Muratist pamphlet. It does not appear to be the intention of the Emperor's Cabinet to countenance the pretensions of the Imperial family to the throne of Naples. Such a step would be in direct opposition to the known principles of the

Emperor's advisers, who, while condemning such Governments as that of the Two Sicilies, certainly have no desire to foment rebellion in foreign States.

The *Examiner* was seized on Sunday week in Paris for an article headed "A Popular Error," reflecting in severe terms on the Imperial Government. One of the obnoxious paragraphs is the following:—

Louis Napoleon is no deity, nor would he at all affect to himself any such attributes as his ultra-English admirers are eager to award to him after a few days' sojourn in Paris. He is simply an Imperial President governing France, in many respects most admirably, because in accordance with some revolutionary principles and democratic tendencies; in all most despotically, because his tenure of power would not endure twelve months under a representative system; and in some most hurtfully, because disregardful of the intellect, the traditions, and the feelings of France. Sooner or later his Government will have to allow the country it governs to breathe a little freely, to look about it with hope and comfort, to consult together, to talk, to debate, at last even to act; it will have to manage, by some means or other, to bring gradually around itself, if it would have the chance of permanence, the cultivation, the learning, and the patriotism of the nation: and above all, it will have to get rid of the audacious, reckless, and desperately venal instruments it first resorted to, used, and then munificently rewarded.

General Pelissier has been created a Marshal of the Empire.

The soldiers of the Army of the East (class 47) are to be discharged immediately.

The King of Sardinia was expected in Paris on Sunday, but it seems that his visit has been postponed till the beginning of next month. His Majesty will proceed from Paris to London, as at first intended.

### THE STATE OF ITALY.

It is stated that the Neapolitan Government has offered the most humble apology for its conduct to Mr. Fagan; and that the affair of the Sardinian legation in Tuscany has not yet been arranged, notwithstanding pressing notes from the French and English Ambassadors.

The Naples correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the following description of the heir-apparent of the throne of the Two Sicilies:—

It would be harsh to repeat all that is said of a mere youth of nineteen, though there can be no reason for not speaking of the deplorable education he has received, more suited to one who was destined for the cloister than for the government of eight millions of human souls. The mind of an adult must have been "imbibed" by the discipline to which the Prince has been exposed; the mind of a lad, therefore, must have been kept in its primitive state of infancy, occupied and pleased with puerilities. It is known that once, and once only, has he been permitted to go to the theatre; he has never learnt to dance; nor beyond the precincts of the palace are his thoughts or desires ever trained to extend. So much for negatives. As for affirmatives, like his Royal father, he is taught to be *assai devoto*, to be a great observer of the new dogma of the Madonna Immacolata, to worship the whole army of saints—add to which, he says his *coronella* every night in family, and goes to bed like a good boy. What I wish to convey is, that the future sovereign of the Two Sicilies lives the life of a recluse, and with a mind undeveloped and unprepared for his high duties, will probably turn out a monk, or something very different, and, if possible, worse. Of course the restrictive prohibitive system of education which has been adopted has surrounded him with spies, and instead of being permitted to try his wings, he has been so utterly deprived of all power that, if persons well-informed may be trusted, he has not been master to give even an obolus in charity.

The King of Naples, who is at war with all the world except Austria and Russia, has recently given another proof of his hostility to the Holy See, by closing the roads which lead from Rome to Benevento.

M. Manin has addressed to the *Siccle* and the *Presse* the following letter, but which has not appeared in either of those journals:—

Monsieur le Redacteur.—As regards a pamphlet which has just been published, under the title of "Italian Question, Murat and the Bourbons," you have inserted in your journal a declaration from M. de Ricciardi. Will you be so kind as to add mine to it, as follows:—

"Faithful to my motto—Independence and Unity—I reject everything that deviates from it. If regenerated Italy is to have a King, there is but one possible, and that is the King of Piedmont."

Accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration, Paris, Sept. 15, 1855. MANIN.

The news from Naples is serious. The *Independence* is informed by its Turin correspondent that the Neapolitan Government has given Prince Carini, its envoy at the Court of London, unlimited leave of absence. The agitation at Naples is immense, and the rigour of the police without example. The Vienna *Presse* learns from the Italian frontier that the Neapolitan authorities are more severe than ever. The daily organs of the western press have long suffered persecution, but recently the *Cattolico*, *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and *Revue de Paris*, have been confiscated.

A letter from Vienna, of Sept. 12, in the *Silesian Gazette*, states that the Ambassador of Naples, Count Petrulla, presented a note on the 9th Sept. from his Government, in reply to the representation made by the Austrian Cabinet. It gives no reason to hope that the Court of Naples will change its domestic policy. On the contrary, the Neapolitan Government asserts that it can justify its conduct.

The Duchess of Genoa has sent 1,000f. to the committee for the Piedmontese army in the Crimea.

Austrian statesmen turn pale at the very idea of an Anglo-French intervention in any part of Italy. According to the *Trieste Zeitung*, the rumour that a French army of 40,000 men is about to be sent to some part of Southern Italy has created a great sensation among the more advanced of the various Italian parties, "and the world must not be astonished should it

learn that some foolhardy *coup* has been attempted." It must be repeated, says the *Times* Vienna correspondent, that a revolutionary rising in the Austro-Italian provinces has not the shadow of a chance of success. Persons worthy of credit, who have recently returned from Lombardy, assure me that Austria is fully prepared to defend her Italian provinces against any enemy, "whether native or foreign."

The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* has a leader on the state of things in Italy, in which the policy of France is lauded at the expense of her ally. All the Austrian papers which are influenced by Government play the same game, and endeavour to make mischief between the two Western Powers.

The Roman correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes: The prevailing feeling throughout the country is that of doubt and discontent. Intimidation has already begun to be used; where it will end, no one knows. Bands of armed robbers, in parties from twenty to thirty, are masters of the roads to within a few miles of Rome. The starving people seem half to envy them, and we have to dread their joining them. A few days ago, the municipality went to the Pope and tendered their resignation. Prince Borghese, who, as one of their body, had promised to accompany them, as usual, when the moment came, was found wanting, and the deputation, having thus lost its weight, were unable to carry their point; for the Pope, who received them but coldly, refused to accept their resignation, and sent the whole party back to the capital. This shrinking from office is the effect of intimidation, and is, therefore, much to be regretted. A printed copy of an address from the people has been sent to every member of the municipality. It says:—

The people of Rome are oppressed with terrible misery, now in the season of abundance. What will be their fate in the winter? A few powerful, infamous men—audacious, because secure—all the exchanges, speculating upon our misery. They open and close our ports at their pleasure, and buy up the grain, to retail it at its weight in gold in the day of famine.

The above is, however, not the only demonstration of the kind, for it is not many days since, on the occasion of the grand *festa* of the Madonna, when the Pope at Santa Maria Maggiore rose up to give his benediction, that voices were heard from the crowd, calling out fearlessly: "It is not your blessing we want, Holy Father! it is bread."

#### SPAIN.

There is a report that the Moderate party is about to be reorganised; the only difficulty is how to bring together the Count de San Luis and his partisans with the rest of the Moderates. Queen Christina is anxious that they should undertake the responsibility of office. The greatest cordiality continues to exist between Espartero and O'Donnell, who are both desirous of the regeneration of the country. The financial situation is improving; the voluntary loan amounts to 137,710,620 reals, which is more than half. Tranquillity exists in most of the provinces, and the Carlists are making no progress in the province of Barcelona.

The sale of the ecclesiastical and national property was continued with marked success; the biddings everywhere had exceeded the upset prices. It was thought that in the course of the year the sales will amount to between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000 reals.

The intelligence of the victory of the Allies was received at Madrid with enthusiasm.

#### GREECE.

It is said that the Governments of France and England are anxiously watching events in Athens. The King is still favouring Russian interests. The Government does nothing to prevent revolt and brigandage, which are the means used by Russia to throw the kingdom into confusion.

Letters from Greece, dated the 1st inst., give a very bad account of the state of Thessaly and Albania, where Russian agents are described as swarming, and as doing their utmost to promote the disturbances from which those unfortunate provinces suffer. They encourage and foster the banditti, of whose crimes every arrival brings us intelligence.

#### AMERICA.

The Irish element in the United States has again shown itself in public agitation against England. On the 14th August, delegates from fifty-five towns in the State of Massachusetts met at Boston for the purpose of making "England's difficulty Ireland's opportunity." They adopted "a platform" declaring that this "good time, so long promised, had arrived;" inviting the co-operation of every society, order, and company in the United States, "whose object and aim is liberty for Ireland;" and recommending a general convention of the friends of Ireland in the principal cities of the Union to carry out an united system of action. They also agreed upon an address, the practical point of which is that the mode of agitation adopted is that of establishing an "Irish Emigrant Aid Society" in every town in the Union,—in other words, societies of United Irishmen everywhere. Ireland is described as resembling "the calm of a vast magazine, waiting but a spark of electricity to touch it to burst forth in terrible explosion." The Irish peasant is described as spurning the "Saxon shilling," turning to reap the harvest with a buoyant heart, and waiting "impatiently for the moment when the trumpet of insurrection shall summon him to the rebels' camp." The *New York Herald* informs us that the directory of the new organisation, although composed of wealthy and responsible men, are compelled to give bonds to return the money raised for the association, should it not be employed for the purpose designed. The same journal points out the recklessness and folly of that purpose; shows that the "opportunity" has passed; that no elements can be found in the Union to second

this "filibustering attempt;" and is disposed to suspect in the movement some concealed purpose—"some practical scheme," having reference to the position of the Irish with regard to the elections.

We learn from Norfolk and Portsmouth that the yellow fever has assumed a milder form in those cities. A sufficient number of physicians and nurses had arrived from Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans to take proper charge of the sick, and a rapid improvement in the public health may be looked for with confidence. A telegraphic communication from Baltimore of the 4th says: "By the boat from Norfolk we have the most awful account of the ravages of the yellow fever in that city yet received. A letter from Dr. Morris says that there were no less than sixty-four deaths in Norfolk on Monday. The *Herald* gives the names of thirty-five persons who died on Sunday, and says that fifty bodies were buried on that day. Fifty coffins were sent down from here on Saturday, and orders have been received for 100 more. The boat brought up a large number of people who are flying from the scourge, some of whom took refuge in the rotunda of the Exchange until they can procure lodgings."

Mdls. Rachel has been most enthusiastically received by crowded audiences in New York.

There have been several terrible railway accidents in the United States. While a train upon the Philadelphia road was being pushed backwards by an engine, it met with an obstruction, from a cart crossing the line, and the driver of the engine being unconscious of it, one car was pushed into another and another, until twenty-four persons were killed, and between seventy and eighty wounded—some very badly. Among the killed was Baron de St. André, French Consul at Philadelphia. There has been a coroner's inquest. The jury has returned a verdict censuring Dr. Heineken for his reckless and careless conduct, the engineer for not blowing his whistle, the forward brakeman, and the railway company for their imperfect regulations. The Boston and Stonington Railway has been the scene of an accident in which ten persons were very severely injured. It was caused by the removal of a rail, apparently by design. An accident had also occurred on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railway. The train ran over a cow, was thrown off the line, and a number of persons seriously injured.

Thomas Francis Meagher has been admitted an attorney and counsellor in all the courts of New York.

A dreadful tragedy has been enacted at North Sterling, New York. A man named Fitzgerald, together with his wife and son, were found dead in their beds, horribly mutilated. Another son is suspected of committing the awful deed.

The *New York Herald* learns, from an authentic source, that contracts have been made for the introduction this year into the island of Cuba of large numbers of African slaves. One party alone has contracted for the supply of seven thousand. Portuguese agents are now in New York making arrangements.

The revolution in Mexico appears to be finished for the present. General Carrera has been appointed dictator for six months (an appointment said by the *Herald* to be unacceptable to the revolutionary chiefs), and the New Orleans papers are now discussing annexation to the United States.

Santa Anna and family arrived at Havannah, on the 24th, from Vera Cruz, and left on the 26th for Caracas.

#### THE SANTALS INSURRECTION IN INDIA.

The following is from a Calcutta letter dated Aug. 9: "Three weeks have elapsed since the despatch of the last mail, during which time the country lying at the foot of the Rajmahal hills for nearly 100 miles has been ravaged by the rebel Santals. The head of the insurrection is evidently one Sindoo Mungee, and one of his proclamations, which has just fallen into the hands of one of our officers, enables us to understand the cause of this outbreak. It states that the Santals have been oppressed by the Bengalee money-lenders who had settled in their hills, that they were also oppressed by the Amlahs, or native officers of our Government, from whom they could obtain no redress; and that these oppressions were 'the sins of the Sahibs'—that is, that the Government was responsible for them; that the Santals were, therefore, to take up arms to redress their own wrongs; that their Thakoor, or god, had become incarnate in the house of Sindoo Mungee, through whom all communications from him would be made. The proclamation directs the Santals to assemble at the appointed rendezvous and put to death every native Amlah, and Muhazun, and European, and promises them the sovereignty of the whole country on the right bank of the Ganges and the Bhagirutee. The incarnate deity promises to protect them from their enemies, and to turn the swords of the Sahibs into sticks, and their cannon balls into water. It would appear from this proclamation that the alleged oppressions of the railway people and the insults said to have been offered to the Santal women are not the real causes of the insurrection. There can be no doubt that the Santals have been fleeced by Bengalee money-lenders and oppressed by native officials, and that Sindoo Mungee, who has himself, it is supposed, been ruined from these causes, has taken advantage of the national irritation to further his own vindictive and ambitious views. Government has acted with great energy. Troops have been brought down in all haste from Dinapore, and have been sent up from Calcutta and Barrackpore, and the progress of the insurgents has been in some measure checked, but not till after they had burnt down several hundred villages, and massacred, perhaps, several thousand of our peaceful subjects

with all the atrocities of barbarian cruelty. Seven or eight Europeans have fallen victims to their fury, two of whom were ladies, whose bodies were left in a mutilated state. They have spared neither age nor sex, and their progress is traced by mangled bodies and burnt villages. Towards the east of the hills their progress has been effectually checked by the troops which accompanied Mr. Toogood, the civil magistrate, whose energy and activity are beyond all praise. The party came up with a large body of the Santals flushed with success and gorged with plunder, and routed them after a conflict of several hours, with great slaughter. On two occasions, however, they have been enabled to claim the victory. A large body of our troops—including the Hill Rangers—marched out under Major Burroughs against a large party of Santals, whom they might have crushed with the greatest ease, but they marched back to their encampment without any effort, pursued by the enemy, and succeeded in killing one Santal who had taken refuge in a tree. The Major's conduct is to be subjected to a court of inquiry. In Beerboom, Lieutenant Toulmin, a dashing and gallant officer, led 100 of his men against the Santals, who were posted on the opposite side of a nullah or creek, deep in mud. Contrary to the advice of Lieutenant Raikes and his native officers, he determined to go through the nullah into a thick jungle, in pursuit of the enemy, and was cut off, with thirteen of his men; the rest retreated in good order, under the admirable leading of one of the native officers. Many feats of gallantry, not only on our part, but sometimes on that of the enemy, have marked this campaign. The railway officers have made a noble stand at Rampore Haat, which, but for the exertions of this handful of brave Europeans, would have been plundered and burnt, and the country in the rear devastated. One of the railway officials defended his bungalow for weeks, as if it had been a regular fortification. Another, with sixty men of his own raising, a third of whom were armed with rifles, has pursued the rebels and burnt down their villages. Lieutenant Delamain, with a small body of men, has made great havoc among large masses of the rebels. On one occasion 1,000 came down on him and his eighty Sepoys on one flank, and 800 on the other; with his own hand he slew eight of the leading men, and a half-fledged Sepoy at his side is said to have cut down eleven. In about fifteen minutes the mass was seen to sway from side to side, and in five more they had all bolted. On the other hand, thirty of our troops came up with a large body of Santals, who were plundering a village. The greater number of the enemy fled, but twenty-three took refuge in a mud-walled house and fought for three hours and a-half, till every one of them was killed."

The number of troops now in the field against this really formidable enemy is about 6,000. Artillery, cavalry, infantry, and elephants, are hastening to the seat of war from Calcutta, Berhampore, Dinapore, and Benares, and troops are being moved down the country from as far to the north-west as Meerut to supply the place of those ordered from the stations on the Ganges. The railway has been found of great use in forwarding troops from Calcutta and other points towards the disturbed districts.

From Burmah we have intelligence down to the Middle of July. The mission to Ava had been postponed till the 1st of this month, owing to the non-arrival of the steamer on board of which were many of the presents intended for the King. There is a proposition at Rangoon to start a company, under the name of the Burmah and India Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of seven and a-half lacs of rupees, mainly and primarily for the conveyance of the Burmah mails *via* Madras, instead of, as at present, *via* Calcutta.

From Madras we learn that the first railway trip, an experimental one by the officials, came off with perfect success on the 30th. The whole length ready, or nearly ready, for opening to the public is fifty-four miles, which has, much to the credit of the engineer, been executed in little more than two years. For sixteen miles further the embankments are in a forward state.

The Supreme Government has sanctioned the outlay of upwards of twelve lacs of rupees for various public works in the Presidency of Madras. Among the objects for which a large sum is sanctioned is the irrigation of the delta of the Godavery.

India is suffering from a scarcity of rain, which is becoming really alarming. Through Mr. Halliday's exertions an electric telegraph has been established from Calcutta to Berhampore, a distance of 120 miles, in ten days, by which immediate information of the position and the exigency of affairs in the neighbourhood of the insurrection is at once communicated to the head of the Government in Calcutta.

A party of Rohillas had crossed the frontier, and was committing depredations in the Bombay Presidency.

#### CHINA.

CANTON, July 6th, 1855.—The important victory gained over the insurgent fleet at Whampoa has been followed by a series of minor successes, resulting in their almost entire expulsion from this province, and the consequent re-establishment of the authority of the Mandarins. A terrible vengeance has been visited upon the unfortunate wretches who have fallen into the hands of the victors. The slaughter still continues. Executions are taking place every day; indeed, so great has been the influx of prisoners from the surrounding districts that, in several cases, the City authorities have found it necessary to delegate to the country officials full power to condemn and execute on the spot. Of the Nankin men I am not able to communicate anything new. With the exception of

some not very important successes in one direction, and some similar reverses in another, affairs there appear to be in statu quo.

#### THE CHOLERA.

In Lombardy there were 46,480 cases of cholera up to the 3rd of September. Of these 13,153 recovered, and 23,987 died. In the province of Brescia it was most fatal. Out of 17,428 cases, 8,338 died and 8,046 recovered.—*Trieste Gazette*.

Baron Kubeck, President of the Council, died at Vienna on Tuesday, of cholera.

The cases of cholera in Genoa up to the last accounts were 1,040, of which 590 were fatal. In the province of Voghera there were 3,666 cases and 1,978 deaths.

Cholera has broken out with great violence in Pampeluna: in other parts of Spain it is on the decline.

Since the 10th June, up to the present date, there have been about 1,900 cases of cholera in Danzig, of which 1,200 have terminated fatally. There were, up to the 13th Sept., 631 cases in Stettin, of which 347 were deaths, 137 recovered, and the remainder were under treatment.

The fatal disease prevails in some parts of the Brazil. It first made its appearance at Para, whither it was taken by a Portuguese vessel, having emigrants on board; thence it was carried by the mail steamer to Bahia, and at last to Rio de Janeiro. It partakes more of cholera than of Asiatic cholera. From the first the most active measures for its repression were taken at all these places, and with great success. The mortality, at no period considerable, had almost abated at the latest dates.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A waterspout of a destructive character occurred near Massing, in Germany, on the 5th instant. Bridges, mills, and houses were destroyed. There are from seventy to eighty persons missing, and forty persons have already been found drowned.

It is stated that the Anglo-Austro-French company, formed for the cutting of a canal from Kustendje to Rassoia (from the Black Sea to the Danube), has, through its agent, Mr. Campbell, presented a project to the Porte for the concession of the work. The Porte, previously to converting it into a firman, has introduced certain modifications, chiefly relating to the perpetuity of the concession, it being one of the fundamental principles of Ottoman policy never to accord a particle of Mussulman soil voluntarily, otherwise than for a limited time. The work is to begin next spring, and may be considered as regulating, *de facto*, the second point of guarantee, viz., the free navigation of the Danube. The Austrian Embassy at Constantinople has given its most cordial support to this matter.

The Washington *National Era* states that the highest court in Prussia has recently tried a case involving the recognition of slavery in that country. A Dr. Ritter had taken from America into Prussia a negro slave. The Court decided that his slavery was not interfered with by his going there; that he must continue a slave while he remained; and that he must go back with his master.

It is said that there is an "arsenical spring" in El Dorado county, California; the water from which is supposed to have caused much sickness and death among the miners. The spring comes from a bed of arsenic containing gold.

An "East India Coal Company" is projected, with limited liability, for working coal in the valley of the Damoodah, in Bengal. Capital 150,000. The coal will be conveyed to market by rail.

The *German Journal* of Frankfurt states from Vienna, that the Hospodar of Wallachia has requested Austria to exercise her influence with Wurtemberg and other German States, to induce them to allow 50,000 German families to emigrate to Wallachia. The Government of that province engages to grant them land from the property of the religious foundations, and to exempt them from taxes for ten years.

The Pitcairn Islanders, descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty, were visited in March by the Amphitrite, one of the British squadron in the Pacific. They are dressed nearly all alike, except the Nobbs, who wear shoes and are regarded as superior. There are only eight of the first generation, two men and six women. The oldest man is sixty, and the oldest woman between seventy and eighty. None of these will leave the island, at least they say so, and only wish removal to Norfolk Island for their children's benefit; for, they say, in a few years the island will be too small for them. The number of inhabitants at present is a hundred and ninety, ninety-five males and ninety-five females. They sent off to the ship's company lots of pumpkins, water-melons, plantains, &c. Every house is beautifully clean, with scrapers made out of old cutlasses. They are all excellent swimmers, being in the water as soon as they can walk. The women are considered the best. They rise at daylight and begin the day's work; but strange to say, they eat nothing till noon, then generally vegetable food, with meat once or twice a week only; they have a supper about seven o'clock, and go to bed about eight P.M. The houses are raised about three feet off the ground, and thatched with palm leaves, so that all the rain runs off clear.

The Duchess of Orleans, with the Count de Paris and the Duke of Chartres, left Aix on the 12th for Ostend, en route for England.

The reports from Tripoli are to the 1st. The insurrection continued; 1,200 men from Prevesa, under Achmet Pasha, had landed there.

The *Official Gazette* of Constantinople contains a law respecting the presentation of a regular state budget.

At Rio Janeiro the Legislature had been en-

gaged in discussing many useful domestic measures; the railway had been commenced, the Emperor cutting the first sod. Various schemes for introducing free labour were in preparation, and there was no tendency towards a revival of the slave trade observable; indeed, the traffic, once so popular, has now, it is asserted, become generally odious.

Sir Moses Montefiore has returned from Syria, being perfectly satisfied with the result of his visit to Jerusalem, where he is to found a hospital on a large scale for the benefit of the Jews. Sir Moses, during his stay at Alexandria, was treated by the Pasha with every mark of respect, a house in the country being placed at his disposal, and his meals daily sent to him.

The Patriarch of the Greek Papists died recently at Alexandria, and his body, seated on a throne, with a jewelled mitre on his head, was taken to the Latin Church with great solemnity. Several consuls attended in full dress, and a company of Egyptian soldiers, with music and drums, headed the procession. Great crowds of Papists flocked about the body, to kiss the hands or part of the dress.

The Prince of Prussia has completely recovered from his indisposition, and has left Cologne to join his family.

A letter from Rome, in the *Venice Gazette*, states that grape-blight has destroyed nearly all the vines of Albano, Marino, Ariccia, Genzano, Castel Gandolfo, Tivoli, &c., all at a short distance from Rome.

The prevailing crime throughout California is homicide, either in the shape of wilful murder, manslaughter, or death caused by hitting the wrong men! Few assassins are punished.

A mangle and clothes-drying machine were forwarded last week from Southampton to Miss Nightingale, at the Scutari Hospital.

On the 8th, in Stuttgart, numerous patrols kept parading the city, and the troops were kept ready within their barracks. Riots on account of the dearth of food were apprehended.

#### SIR G. BROWN ON THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

On Tuesday, at Elgin, a public dinner was given to Lieut.-General Sir George Brown, who is visiting his brother in his native county. Just as the people were gathering in the High-street, in expectation of seeing Sir George enter the town, and with a view of giving him a hearty welcome, tidings were brought of the fall of Sebastopol, and the greatest excitement at once prevailed. The bells of the churches rang a merry peal, the fountain in the square was set a playing, banners were got out on all the public buildings, and Elgin had indeed a gala day. In reply to the toast of his health, Sir George Brown thus referred to the fall of Sebastopol:—

I hope the news we have heard this evening will prove of great importance, and that we shall be able to do something decisive, for hitherto we have been fighting with one arm tied. We have not been able to move the army, because we depended upon our ships for every ounce of provisions and every morsel of forage, and every truss of hay we consumed. It was impossible to move the army to pass the Tchernaya and march upon the Russians without leaving at least 90,000 men upon the plateau to sustain our position there. We could not leave our ground and enormous material there to go out and attack them; they would not only have got our guns, but they would have obtained possession of points of a position which we never could have gained from them. They would have established themselves upon the high ground in the way they previously established themselves on the low ground, and the consequence would have been that we should have been besieged, instead of besieging them, in our own harbour. (Hear.) We have got possession of the south side of the harbour, which is, in fact, all the town, and our troops will be able with a smaller force to maintain the road to Mackenzie's Farm. They will cross the Tchernaya, and we shall be able to fight our enemy upon open ground; whereas before we could only fight them through the town. (Cheers.) I may say that till now we were tied by the leg. The Russian army, it must be remembered, has frequently been very superior in number to ours. Mind you, the Russians have not been acting in regard to their army as we have been doing to ours, or as any other state in Europe has been doing; for, while we have been improving our civil institutions mainly, egad they have been paying no attention to anything but their army. Russia is the most gigantic military power ever seen upon earth. She has an artillery never equalled. Just let me mention that while we and the French brought up our siege trains, consisting of the usual four-inch mortars, why, Sir, these fellows brought against us guns which threw into my own camp shot of no less weight than 86 lb., while the size of their shells also out-matched ours. In this country of ours we have fostered the spirit of freedom of opinion; but there is one disadvantage attendant on this. You meet with people sometimes who think they know everything. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) There are a good many who fancy they know people's business much better than themselves. (Hear, hear.) The consequence of this feeling is that we have had more great generals and admirals at the clubs and coffee-houses than we had in the army and navy. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) It would be no very difficult matter, however, to show that every movement that has been made by that Eastern army there has been good reason for. (Cries of "Hear, hear.")

The wife of an Irish hop-picker, employed at Yalding, in Kent, and named McCarthy, sent her little girl to a chandler's shop in the neighbourhood for some Godfrey's cordial to give to an infant, and the child says she asked for Godfrey's; but, whether she did or not, she was supplied with laudanum, and half a teaspoonful was given to the infant, a boy four months old. The mother did not discover the mistake for three or four hours, when the child exhibited symptoms of poisoning, and died the next morning.

#### LORD PALMERSTON AT MELBOURNE.

Lord and Lady Palmerston visited Melbourne on Thursday; and the good folks of that town, apparently staunch admirers of the owner of Melbourne Hall, not only escorted him thither, but thought proper to present him with a congratulatory address. This they did on Friday morning, at Melbourne Hall, where the Premier was the guest of his tenant, Mr. Briscoe. In reply, Lord Palmerston paid compliments to the people of Melbourne and to his host; and, descending on the war, the difficulties that beset the Allies at its opening, the sufferings of the army, and other matters, "all set right within the last few months," he proceeded:—

Well, we have now a great triumph. (Loud cheers.) We have struck a mortal blow at an enemy whose aggressive policy threatened the whole world, and particularly the interests of this country. (Lord cheers.) Sebastopol has succumbed to the valour of the allies, and right has thus far triumphed over wrong. (Loud cheers.) It cannot be expected that great struggles can be carried on without great loss on both sides. We have sustained great losses, but it is a consolation to those who have lost relatives and friends in this contest, in support of liberty against despotism, that their names will be enrolled in the annals of fame, and will be associated with the imperishable glories of their country. (Much cheering.) But great as our losses are, lamentable as all feel them to be, we know that the losses of the enemy are infinitely greater; and, though the war has been undoubtedly attended with losses and privations on our part, if we give credit to the information derived from various sources, we have the satisfaction of knowing that those losses and those privations are surpassed in magnitude by those against whom we are patriotically contending. (Loud cheers.) And now, one word with regard to the future. (Hear, hear.) Final success must attend our arms. Our security for that arises in the undaunted valour of our troops and those of our allies. We have a security also, in the good faith of the Emperor of the French, who is with us heart and soul in this contest. We have an additional security in the alliance of the kingdom of Sardinia, which is not so great, territorially, as either France or England, yet history reminds us that small States have played an important stake in the world, and have exercised no inconsiderable influence on its destinies. (Hear, hear.) We remember the important part played by Holland, by Venice, by Genoa, smaller States, territorially, than the kingdom of Sardinia; and therefore, not despising the lessons of history, but, on the other hand, taking courage from the fact of this Sardinian alliance, we say that, while the compact is highly honourable to Sardinia, it is of this additional importance, that it has formed itself into a league against tyranny. ("Hear," and cheers.) Well, then, with this prospect before us—with the valour of our troops in unison with the troops of the Emperor of France—nations that have laid aside ancient antagonism, and who are now actuated by no other feelings but an honourable rivalry, as brothers in arms fighting for a common cause, bound together by the indissoluble ties of friendship, and acting in the truest spirit of good faith—and, above and before all, relying upon the justice of our cause, it is impossible to believe that the war can be brought to any other conclusion than that which will secure to Europe safety against the future aggression of Russia—a peace that should not only be honourable and satisfactory to the Allies, but which shall redound to the honour and interests of the country, and justify the great sacrifices by which such a peace shall have been attained. (Much cheering.)

Three times three cheers were then given for Lady Palmerston, who bowed her acknowledgments.

#### TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

On Tuesday morning last, the annual Temperance Conference was held in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, at which delegates from several of the provincial towns were present, and many of the members of the London Temperance League. Mr. G. W. Anstie, a solicitor at Devizes, presided. The proceedings had reference almost solely to the late and present Sunday Beer Bills, and to the steps to be taken by the conference to counteract the effects of the existing measure, if not to procure the closing of public-houses during the entire Sunday, and throughout the whole country. Mr. J. W. Green read the report of the London Temperance League for the past year, of the managing committee of which he is a member. It related in much detail the history of the legislation to prevent Sunday trading, especially in public-houses, down to the passing of the act of Mr. Wilson Patten, which, it contended, though an imperfect measure, had been eminently conducive to improvement in the public morals. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he thought there was very little in it which could occasion the least difference of opinion. He believed the subject of closing public-houses on Sundays was one which more nearly concerned the progress of this country in religion and morality than almost any other question that could be propounded—(Hear, hear)—for not only the temperance question, but many of the most important movements of society, depended upon it and followed in its train, including the education, the pockets, the physical welfare, and the sanitary condition of the people. The report was unanimously adopted. Mr. T. Hudson moved a resolution to the effect that the conduct of the select committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the Sunday Beer Bill of 1854, in suddenly closing their inquiry and presenting their report, while a considerable number of intelligent and important witnesses were waiting to be examined, was partial, unjust, and impolitic, and every way deserving of reprehension. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. D. Burns, supported by Mr. T. A. Smith, Mr. F. Towgood, and Mr. Washington, and carried unanimously. Other gentlemen addressed the conference, and resolutions were agreed to to the effect that the changes effected by the new Sunday Beer Bill were calculated to increase intemperance and its accom-

panying evils, and were altogether unworthy of the Legislature of a Christian country; that, as it had been proved that much drunkenness took place on Saturday night and on the evenings of Sunday, it was important that petitions, numerously signed, should be prepared for presentation early in the next session of Parliament, praying that public-houses and beer-shops might be closed at ten o'clock on Saturday night and remain closed the whole of Sunday in every part of the United Kingdom, and that strenuous exertions should be made to reduce as speedily as possible the number of public-houses, with a view to their utter extinction, so far as the sale of intoxicating liquors were concerned. A second meeting was held at St. Martin's Hall on Wednesday night by the conference, at which speeches were made by several of the delegates and others, and resolutions agreed to with a view to aid the practice of temperance. Mr. George Cruickshank presided. The principal topic brought under notice was the great impetus which the temperance movement had received in Scotland from the passing of Mr. Forbes Mackenzie's act.

#### FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE READING AND REIGATE RAILWAY.

Four lives have been sacrificed on the Reading and Reigate Railway, and severe injuries inflicted on nine persons, by an "accident." Crosley, an engine-driver, was directed to take his engine to Guildford, and bring to Reading a London train. Finding that the stoker of his engine was not there—he ordered a "cleaner" to jump up; and without placing any lights on the engine, without looking whether the points were right for the up-line, by taking which only he knew he should avoid a train nearly due—without saying a word to the station-master, he put on steam and started out of the engine-shed on to the down-line. About a mile and a half from Reading his engine crashed against the down-train. The two engines were destroyed; a luggage-van and second-class carriage were broken to pieces; and the passengers were strewn about in every direction. Three were killed—Mr. Fyamore, a banker's clerk at Reading; Mr. Bilton, a military student; and Francis Beart, a gamekeeper. Crosley was found dead. Nine passengers were badly wounded.

The inquest was opened at Reading on Thursday. Jesse Ferguson, Crosley's stoker for the occasion, who was in the hospital, badly hurt, made a statement to the coroner, which was read to the jury. It exhibited very clearly Crosley's recklessness. He told Ferguson not to mind lighting the lamps till the engine was in motion,—a grave offence; Ferguson was trimming the lamps when the collision occurred. It was Crosley's duty to direct his fireman to turn the points on leaving the station, that the engine might be put on the up-line—he gave no directions, and seems to have assumed that the points were rightly placed, which he ought to have known they would not be. His engine proceeded with the tender in advance, exhibiting no light; and at the time of the disaster he was blowing off steam: the people in charge of the passenger-train were unconscious of his approach.

The inquest was resumed on Monday. Since the former inquest, Mrs. Norton, the wife of the clerk of the goods office of the South-Eastern Railway Company, has died. Evidence was given by various parties tending to fix the blame upon Crosley. The Coroner summed up, and said it was clear that this accident happened from the negligence, carelessness, and inattention of the man Crosley, who had certainly paid the penalty of his own life for his rashness. The jury retired, and after an absence of a quarter of an hour they returned, and delivered a verdict of "manslaughter against Joseph Crosley, in reference to the deaths of William Thomas Fyamore, Christopher Bilton, Sarah Norton, and Francis Beart, and that the said Joseph Crosley killed and slayed himself." They recommended that a man be kept constantly to attend solely to the signals.

Another train near Reading had a narrow escape on Saturday, but this was at a place called Shepherd-house Hill, on the Great Western. The 9.13 a.m. down-train was brought to a stand-still by disordered machinery. The express-train from town was within a few minutes of being due. The guard, aware of that fact, jumped off his carriage, and ran as fast as he was able up the line, and, by placing fog and other signals on the metals, he happily succeeded in stopping the progress of the express-train, and, by that expedient, neither train sustained the least injury.

#### Postscript.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1855.

#### REPORTED EVACUATION OF THE CRIMEA BY THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

(From the *Daily News*.)

HAMBURG, Sept. 19.—Intelligence has arrived here from Vienna that the Russian Ambassador has received a telegraphic despatch, informing him that the Russian army in the Crimea have retreated upon Perekop from want of provisions.

(From the *Times*.)

VIENNA, Sept. 18, Noon.—I have received the following from a Russian source, which is probably perfectly correct: "The Russian Embassy yesterday received intelligence that the Russian troops were retreating from Bakshiseraï and Simferopol to Perekop. Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, was greatly affected at the news."

The *Times* considers this report extremely probable, and, as the movement of retreat must have commenced in the rear of the Russian armies, to which our own generals in the Crimea have no access, it is by no means impossible that a portion of the Imperial forces may have begun to evacuate Bakshiseraï and Simferopol before this determination became known to the Allies in front of the Russian lines.

If it be true that such a retrograde movement on Perekop has actually commenced, and was known at Vienna on the 17th inst., it becomes of more interest than ever to ascertain what dispositions may have been taken by the allied generals since the decisive advantage of the 9th. That week may decide the fate of the Russian army. It has been observed that since the despatch announcing Marshal Pelissier's entry into the town, no further telegraphic intelligence has been received, or at least published. Probably, if the allied generals are engaged in the conduct of a delicate and secret operation, such as a combined movement to intercept the Russian armies must be, they would abstain from confiding their intentions to a line of telegraphic communication which passes through the Austrian capital. The silence of the generals at such a crisis in the campaign is not to be taken as a proof that nothing is being done, but rather that nothing can with prudence be communicated; and it is consistent with this view that we should receive the first intelligence of the retreat from the Russian agents at Vienna.

The utmost anxiety will, of course, be felt—first, to verify this intelligence, and then to ascertain whether the retreat of the Russian army will be cut off; but here our information stops for the present, and we can only fall back upon the general considerations we have already presented to our readers. To retreat at all across the steppes which extend over the north of the Crimea, and more especially to carry off the sick and wounded of a large army, the baggage, and the civil Government of the country, is an enterprise of extraordinary difficulty, and very little decision and activity seem to be required on the part of the Allies to convert such a retreat into a disastrous route. But, be this as it may, the mere fact that it is understood by the Russian Minister at Vienna that the Russian army is endeavouring to evacuate the Crimea itself just one year after that peninsula was invaded by the allied armies is the most astonishing indication we have yet had of the magnitude of our success.

The *Times* Paris correspondent gives currency to the following: "The rumours which circulated to-day were very favourable; but I cannot say whether they are strictly true, though they are not improbable. It was said, first, that the north fort was abandoned by the Russians; then, that the whole of the forts were evacuated; and, lastly, that Marshal Pelissier's plans were of such a nature that 20,000 Russians would be made prisoners by the Allies. Every one seems so convinced that the Russians cannot maintain their ground in the Crimea, that credence is given to any report of the kind that may be set abroad."

The despatches containing particulars of the fall of Sebastopol are expected by the Telegraph steamer, which left the Crimea on the 11th, and is expected at Marseilles to-day. It is probable the details will come to hand some time to-morrow (Thursday).

Lieutenant Palmer, 62nd Regiment, reported in the list of the 11th, as missing, is a prisoner, but is quite well.

It is now stated that the Emperor Alexander has given up the idea of visiting Moscow and Warsaw.

"The wound received by General Trochu, chief of the staff, in the attack on the Malakhoff Tower," the *Patrie* declares, "is not serious."

Despatches from the army of operations in Asia have been received and published in the *Invalide Russe*. General Muravioff's expedition and attack on the Turkish entrenched camp was a failure, but Kars is still surrounded. A Russian general and colonel have been killed whilst out foraging.

It is stated that the Emperor of the French, in reply to Admiral Pénard, has forbidden the trial of the new rockets upon Revel.

#### FRANCE.

PARIS, Monday Evening.—The corn question is becoming very serious. Since the rise in bread which was made yesterday, there has been considerable agitation in many quarters of Paris, and this morning several arrests have been made in the Faubourg St. Denis. It is thought that the Government will feel it necessary to go back to the old tariff, and continue, at whatever sacrifice, to make up the difference to the bankers. There is a talk of a project for an additional centime on several indirect taxes to provide a fund for this purpose.

A measure has just been adopted with regard to the *Crédit Mobilier*, which may in some sort be considered as a financial *coup d'état*. The directors of that association had announced in the public papers that they were about to issue 240,000 obligations, and also that they were prepared to distribute a dividend of 200f., which, though not yet due, would be allowed in the first payments made on account of those obligations. The Emperor has resolved that the emission of obligations shall be reduced to half the number, namely, to 120,000 instead of that originally intended. It was, in point of fact, considered that the *Crédit Mobilier* had assumed proportions dangerous to public credit, of which it ought to be the auxiliary, and menacing to the State, which had called it into existence. The reduction of the number of obligations is the first check which this financial power has received; and it is the more serious, as it is, perhaps, indicative of further measures of a similar kind. In order to insure this arrangement, it is said that a person will be named governor of the association.

A report gains ground, that General Canrobert will be sent to Rome in the double capacity of commander and diplomatist.

Count Grütze, the Emperor's First Adjutant-General to the Emperor of Austria is said to have died of cholera at Ischl.

Our (*Daily News*) Paris correspondent transmits the following despatch: "The Government of Naples exhibits the most deplorable infatuation. The King refuses to make the slightest concession to France and England. It is expected that strong measures will be taken."

The screw steamer *Douro*, for Liverpool, left Oporto on the 14th September, and arrived at Plymouth yesterday morning to disembark sixty-one men, eighty-four women, fifty-six children, and two seamen, from the sailing transport *Canterbury*, wrecked on the 5th inst. near Viana.

The fall of Sebastopol has given a fresh impulse to every branch of commerce in Paris. The manufactories are all at full work. Strangers, who continue to arrive in numbers in Paris, make considerable purchases.

Marquis Sauli, the Sardinian Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Tuscany, has arrived at Turin with all the members of the Legation. Hence it would appear that all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries has been broken off.

Prince Napoleon has suddenly returned to France. His yacht, the *Ariel*, put into Calais owing to stormy weather, where he disembarked and proceeded to Paris.

Via Callao we have dates from Melbourne to the 25th of June, six days later than the last Australian advices. The farmers were busily engaged in getting in their wheat, which was in excellent order. There was no alteration in the price of gold dust. The market was very dull, and scarcely any had been offered for sale. Dates from Victoria, to the 25th of June, state that a serious collision had taken place between the Irish at the Maryborough Diggings and the miners at Ballarat. The Irish had also been opposing the English, Scotch, and American miners.

By the mail from the West Coast of Africa, we learn that the season has been remarkably sickly, and several military officers are coming home. The natives have suffered more than the whites. Colonel O'Connor, Governor of the Gambia, has nearly recovered from his wounds; he is preparing an overwhelming force to proceed against the *Sabbagees* when the rains are over, and the French are collecting an expedition to attack Cazamance, at the back of *Sabbagee*.

A fearful hurricane had taken place among the northern West India Islands, and several vessels were lost in consequence. At Barbadoes it raged with immense fury. At Trinidad a severe shock of earthquake was felt.

With a thoughtful charity and consideration the Queen has munificently signified her intention of granting a life pension of 30l. per annum to the widow of William Haigh, who lost his life whilst endeavouring to lubricate the axle of one of the carriages during the Royal journey to Scotland, on the 6th instant.

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, just before the grand jury were discharged, they brought into court true bills against Sir John Paul and Messrs. Strahan and Bates, for misdemeanour. It is expected that the case will be placed first on the list this morning, but it is understood that an application will be made to postpone the trial. The Attorney-General and Mr. Bodkin will appear for the Crown; Sir F. Thesiger, it is said, will defend Sir John Paul and Mr. Strahan; and Mr. E. James, Q.C., and Mr. Parry will defend Mr. Bates.

The following will show the importance attached to the fall of Sebastopol by the country in general: To-morrow being the anniversary of the Alma, the inhabitants of Kingsland and West Hackney intend celebrating the victories which have crowned the arms of the Allies during the year, by a display of fireworks. The *Leeds Mercury* of yesterday has the following:—"Leeds probably never so generally, so spontaneously, so heartily rejoiced as it did last night (Monday). The invitation of the Mayor to the inhabitants to illuminate their houses and places of business in honour of the downfall of Sebastopol was responded to with an alacrity and a unanimity that were little less than marvellous. The rejoicing was confined to no sect, or party, or class, or calling, or station—each householder, shopkeeper, millowner, merchant, professional man, and banker appeared to be actuated by one spirit—the desire to do honour to the great victory that has crowned the arms of the Allies."

Yesterday morning Mr. F. Smith waited upon the Lord Mayor with a memorial from bankers, merchants, the chiefs of hospitals, and other bodies in the metropolis, showing the present disgraceful state of the Thames, and requesting his lordship to call a public meeting on the subject, which his lordship intimated his intention of doing.

A meeting has been held in the Democratic Rooms, Glasgow, to procure the erection of a monument in Scotland to Feargus O'Connor.

The friends of the Rev. F. Close will be glad to learn that he is pronounced, by the Genevese physician who attends him, to be progressing favourably towards recovery.—*Record*.

A meeting of Cabinet Ministers was held at the War Department yesterday. There were present, Lord Panmure, Lord Palmerston, Sir Charles Wood, and Sir George Grey. The meeting sat two hours and a half.

#### CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

In consequence of the unfavourable intelligence from Germany as to the state of the wheat crop and low stocks in store in that country, our wheat trade is to-day very firm, in fact, all the samples of new wheat are held for more money. Spring corn all fully as dear as last day.

Arrivals this week.—Wheat, English, 970 qrs; foreign, 650 qrs. Barley, English, 600 qrs; Irish, — qrs; foreign, 530 qrs. Oats, English, — qrs; Irish, 2,850; foreign, 2,870 qrs. Flour, English, 520 qrs; Irish, —; foreign, 990 sacks.

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On the abolition of the COMPULSORY Newspaper Stamp, the price of the NONCONFORMIST was reduced one penny, in addition to the penny for the stamp. Consequently, the price of single copies is

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## NEWSPAPER STAMP RETURNS.

The following is the number of stamps at one penny issued to the religious newspapers in London from the 1st January to 30th June, 1855:—

Record . . . (twice a week)	205,000
Watchman . . . . .	82,500
Nonconformist . . . . .	76,945
Ecclesiastical Gazette . . . . .	71,700
British Banner . . . . .	69,659
Spectator . . . . .	67,500
Wesleyan Times . . . . .	51,000
Clerical Journal . . . . .	49,000
John Bull . . . . .	40,500
Britannia . . . . .	32,925
English Churchman . . . . .	30,750
Christian Times . . . . .	29,401
Patriot . . . (twice a week)	55,883
Inquirer . . . . .	24,000
Church and State Gazette . . . . .	11,000
Courier . . . . .	8,760

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1855.

## SUMMARY.

WHILE we are anxiously awaiting the details of the downfall of Sebastopol, which will probably arrive ere the week closes, it is remarkable that the telegraph has supplied us with very meagre information since the great fortress was abandoned by the Russians. Beyond the statements that the Allies were about to enter the place—that the strength of fortifications and extent of materiel were beyond anything known in the history of war—that no less than 1,200 guns have fallen into possession of the Allies—and that the last vestige of that huge fleet of 108 vessels which two years ago asserted its supremacy in the Black Sea, and, in the very wantonness of its might, perpetrated the Sinope massacre, has disappeared—we know nothing. No doubt the allied troops are engaged in taking full possession of the captured city, and the commanders are, probably, quietly concerting those plans of operations which will enable them to follow up the great success.

But there is some reason to doubt whether Prince Gortschakoff will give them an opportunity of carrying out their programme. The rumours of his intended evacuation of the Crimea, which have for some time prevailed, have now assumed an air of authenticity not to be distrusted. We learn from Vienna that amongst the Russian party there, it is believed that Prince Gortschakoff has already commenced his retreat from Bakshiserai and Simferopol towards Perekop,

and that the Ambassador of the Czar at the Austrian capital manifested the greatest concern at the intelligence. We sincerely trust it may prove well-founded. It does not appear that the retrograde movement has been commenced by the Russians on the Mackenzie heights; consequently it may be some time ere we learn from our own generals of the Czar's resolution to abandon the Crimea. We have yet to see whether the Allies will be able to intercept the retreating Russians.

The week has produced three addresses from crowned heads. The Emperor Napoleon and Queen Victoria have each addressed their troops in the field, congratulating them on the great triumph they have achieved. While the address of our Sovereign has been published as an official document in the *Moniteur*, Louis Napoleon has addressed his special congratulations to the English army, "for the constant bravery and fortitude of which it has given proof, during this long and painful campaign"—a graceful acknowledgment of the heroism which, though it failed in the impossible enterprise of holding the Great Redan, materially assisted the French in their success against the Malakhoff, which sealed the fate of Sebastopol. But little significance attaches to the Czar's address to his army announcing the fall of Sebastopol. His tribute to the bravery and self-devotion of the garrison is well-merited, while his expression of confidence that his faithful and attached soldiers will "repel every future hostile attempt to violate the sanctity of the Russian territory," could hardly have been less strong on the occasion. There is nothing in the address of the Emperor Alexander to indicate that he is still averse to a pacific termination of the war, though the message said to have been sent to the King of Prussia—"Russia would never make peace upon such a defeat"—is too much in accordance with the traditionary policy of the Muscovite race.

Our own domestic affairs have been more varied than usual. Lord Palmerston has, in the nick of time, appeared before the public to remind them how closely he is identified with the recent grand achievement; and Sir G. Brown, who only opens his mouth to make indiscreet speeches, has been telling an Elgin audience of the great strength of Russia in artillery, of the ability of the allied forces to accomplish something in the field now that their arms are no longer tied by the siege, and has lectured the British public upon its propensity to resolve itself into a council of war whenever military movements are projected. We hear of the fall of Sebastopol being celebrated by a huge bonfire within the precincts of royalty, in the far North, and, of still more consequence, of a meeting of Cabinet Ministers and supporters at Lord Palmerston's town residence, at which, according to report, the Premier expressed an ardent hope that some means might now be devised which would render unnecessary a further prolongation of the war. This view is said to have been very generally coincided in by those present.

Science is holding its annual festival—this year at Glasgow, under the presidency of the Duke of Argyll. We see with regret that the British Association is degrading itself by attempting to obtain a few crumbs of Government patronage. Its meetings this year promise to be both useful and interesting. One philosopher, we see, announces new discoveries in the physical features of the moon—another promises inexhaustible gold fields in Australia, though the experienced Murchison discourages the expectation—and a grave geologist assures us that England was once in the torrid zone, and will, one of these days, experience the bracing effects of an arctic climate! But, amid the many indications of scientific progress, we have but too sure evidence that it has not shielded us from railway disaster. The loss of five lives by the shocking accident at Reading, though directly referable to the poor engine-driver who has paid a fearful penalty for his recklessness, has brought to light the bad arrangements of the company. Our railway management has fallen into utter disrepute. Directors seem to have been successful in uniting a dangerous parsimony as regards the public, with an insane extravagance in respect to the property of shareholders. Our only consolation is, that we are spared the wholesale railway slaughters to which American passengers are exposed.

Matters are not going on pleasantly across the Channel, in spite of the resolve of the Emperor's Government that the press shall only "prophecy smooth things." While the seizure of our able contemporary, the *Examiner*, is to be taken as an indication that the repressive system is still in full force in political matters, the material interests of the nation are beginning to wear a sombre aspect. The "Crédit Mobilier," whose huge operations have been unexampled since the celebrated Mississippi scheme, has proposed such a further extension of its obligations as to alarm its official founders. This huge society takes in hand and makes advances to new

schemes for the promotion of public works, &c., and is assuming proportions dangerous to public credit. In truth, there is no doubt that a very unsound spirit of speculation prevails throughout France, which has created a fictitious prosperity. The reaction is now setting in. The shares of the giant company are falling, the schemes patronised by it getting into bad repute, and, to make matters worse, it now appears that the nation has been deluded by the assurances of the press (unable to tell the truth), that a bountiful harvest has been reaped this year. It seems that the crops in France were barely an average, and that a sudden importation of corn has become necessary, in the midst of rising prices and the consequent discontent. Thus has the mischievous meddling spirit of the French Government, and its policy of suppressing unwelcome truth, entailed the very evils it was intended to avert.

The latest intelligence from India throws light on the insurrection of the Santals in Bengal, which, though not suppressed, is not likely to prove really formidable. These rude mountain tribes, simply and unwarlike in their manners, and armed only with hatchets and bows and arrows, have risen against the oppression of the native officers of the Company and the exactions of the Bengalee money-lenders. Severe indeed must have been that pressure which has driven such a population to arms. The event throws a very unpleasant light upon our East Indian policy, and, in conjunction with recent events, such as the Torture investigation, suggests the inquiry, How far British rule has tended to elevate in the scale of civilisation the teeming population of Hindostan? At all events, after this outbreak has been put down, it is to be hoped that the people of England will insist on a full and searching inquiry into the grievances of these oppressed Hindoos, and the application of a prompt and adequate remedy.

Mexico is once more a republic in name, but a prey to faction, and in a state of social disorganisation. So entirely have the affairs of that unhappy country become disoriented, that the future presents no hope. Priestism is as rampant as in Naples, and by almost the same rule, brigandage as rife as in the States of the Church. "A wild democracy" is said to have taken the place of Santa Anna, who stole away in secret, and whose residence was pillaged and destroyed by the mob. In this period of great European events, a revolution in Mexico would hardly obtain notice, but for the fact that the United States journals are eagerly canvassing the subject, and many of them rejoicing in the prospect of its early absorption into the Union, and division into a number of new Slave States. The *New York Herald* already rejoices in the prospect of a new Mexican war and its results.

## WHAT NEXT?

THE telegraphic despatches from the Crimea during the week have added but little to the decisive information announced in our last Number. The cost of life and limb at which Sebastopol has been wrested from the enemy exceeds our conjecture—the total loss of the Allies in killed and wounded is now estimated to have been about 8,000 men. An immense amount of *matériel* was abandoned by the Russians when they evacuated the city, which, it is reasonable to conclude, they would have destroyed if they had not felt themselves hard pressed for time. The last of their vessels in the harbour has been sunk. Gradually, the allied armies are entering upon the occupation of the place, adapting such large buildings as have been spared to present use, and doing the work which has been rendered imperative by their altered position. Beyond this, the public have no authentic information. Rumour has, on the one hand, prated about the embarkation of 25,000 men for Eupatoria, or the isthmus of Perekop—and, on the other, has anticipated a last desperate attempt of the Russians on the Tchernaya—but, in either case, there would seem to be no ground for such statements beyond their apparent probability.

We see no reason to alter the opinion we entertained last week, that the Russians will not await in the Crimea a general engagement. Everything which has since come to light increases the certainty that the evacuation of Sebastopol must have been rendered necessary by the hopeless demoralisation of the garrison. All accounts agree that the supplies of food coming across the northern steppe of the peninsula are already short, and will be extremely precarious as the season advances. The forts on the north of the Sebastopol inlet may receive a garrison, but cannot shelter an army. Unless Prince Gortschakoff, therefore, should determine to hazard a general engagement, and risk upon the slender chance of success the safety of his whole army, it would seem impossible for him to winter in the Crimea. Within another month, at latest, he must have chosen his alternative—to fight, or to retire. But whatever his plan, it may almost be safely assumed that the whole of the Crimean peninsula will be in the sole possession

of the Allies before the close of the present campaign.

Taking this conclusion for granted—on the warrant, it must be admitted, of a high degree of probability—public curiosity already begins to ask the question—"What next?" If, in discussing this question, we have to deal with the vaguest and most uncertain data, we may nevertheless glance at some of the certainties also which ought, at least, to have some influence on our decision.

The loss of the Crimea to Russia, even supposing it to be permanent, cannot be regarded as, in itself, any serious diminution of her power. Had it been taken by a surprise, we do not imagine that the Government of the Czar would have been greatly embarrassed by the untoward event. But as the case now stands, the effect of defeat cannot be otherwise than most depressing. It is impossible for us to calculate with any approach to accuracy, the mighty drain which the obstinate defence of Sebastopol must have established on Russian resources. The number of soldiers she has lost within the last twelvemonths, at Alma and Balaklava, Inkermann and Traktir, in sorties from Sebastopol, by cannonading and bombardment, must have been frightful even in the estimation of a despot who sets but little value on the life of man. Disease has probably carried off a much larger number than fire and sword. But every battalion which reached the Crimea, after long and toilsome marches, and through every alternation of weather, must have left behind it on the road a heavy proportion of exhausted and broken-down men. Add to these the losses sustained from all three causes in the previous campaign in the Principalities, and we think it not unlikely that from the first declaration of war by Turkey up to the present moment, Russia has sacrificed a fourth of her immense army. But this is not all. To supply her troops in the Crimea, more especially since the sea of Azoff has been in possession of the allied fleet, her transport of stores and ammunition must have been as harassing to the people as it was expensive to the Government. During this entire period she has not been cheered by a solitary success. Her fleet in the Black Sea is destroyed. Her coasts in the Baltic are menaced from the thaw in April to the frost in November. Her manufactories are ruined—her commerce everywhere crippled. The future holds out no better prospect to her than her experience of the past. Shut up within her own territory, she can encourage no hope of striking an avenging blow at the maritime Powers. In a word, to other damaging losses to her must be added the loss of her prospects.

It is related of the Czar Alexander, that he bears himself proudly under his defeat. We do not doubt it—we have no expectation that he will display his mortification, much less his alarm, to on-looking Europe. But that he has urgent motives for desiring peace, and that he is by this time convinced that the only result to be looked for from a protraction of hostilities must be harder and more humiliating terms, may be set down as unquestionable. If he could effect a diversion, by embroiling either of the Allies with a first-rate Power, he would not be slow to avail himself of the chance. Or if he could sow dissension between the Allies, doubtless he would be but too glad to do so. But, at present, he can hardly discern a way of escape for himself in either direction. He will have the winter for reflection. He will very likely assume a boastful attitude. He may pretend a determination to have his revenge. His manifestoes may be more arrogant than ever—his demonstrations more defiant. But, unless we are much mistaken, he will be groping his way to peace. Not that we imagine him ready to submit to *degrading* terms—but we conclude that, *with his prospects*, he will, after a decent show of hesitation, consent to such terms as might satisfy the Allies that Europe will be safe from further attempts at Russian aggression. On such terms, surely, peace ought to be practicable.

And now as to the British public. If we were to assume the hasty outburst of exultation which has followed upon the capture of Sebastopol, the cry for further and more vigorous hostilities, the talk of destroying Cronstadt and Helsingfors, Nicolaieff, and Odessa, and the gunpowder utterances of the press, as the settled judgment of the British people, we should certainly despair of an early termination of the war. But we do not look upon them in this light. There is always a deal of superfluous valour liberated by tidings of victory. Time will soon tone down this unnatural excitement. Our belief is that the taking of Sebastopol has satisfied the people of this country that peace may now be safely concluded on moderate terms. We are not so well acquainted with popular opinion in France—but we have good reason for supposing that the war was never enthusiastically regarded by our vivacious neighbours. We do not mean to assert that Lord Palmerston is in a position, or that Louis Napoleon is in the humour, to solicit negotiations, or propose terms—but we feel convinced that they

will neither of them have solid grounds for believing that public feeling demands an imperious and abrupt rejection of any coy approaches which the Court of St. Petersburg may hereafter make. The present temper of both people may be somewhat exacting—but it is a mood which no statesman ought to regard as permanent.

Nor need we conceal from ourselves that we too have motive enough for desiring peace, as well as Russia. It is very magnanimous and very disinterested, no doubt, to fight for the safety of Europe and civilisation, but when Europe and civilisation are clearly out of danger, for another generation at least, it will be pardonable to look at home before resolving to carry on the war to the last extremity. Some consideration is due to our own domestic "safety," not to say "civilisation." True, we are not yet exhausted—but we begin to feel the strain. Another year of high prices, heavy taxation, increased debt, and commercial slackness, will tell upon our resources so deeply, that nothing but overwhelming necessity should prevail upon us to incur the risk. But we take a higher than the merely selfish ground. We owe it to humanity and to religion, not to carry on a war so calamitous to both, one moment longer than is required by the safety of Europe from the probability of Russian aggression. We have no right, for the indulgence of national pride or national resentment, to prolong a contest which inflicts upon the world so vast an amount of suffering, loss, misery, and death. And this is a consideration which will tell upon the sober-minded now that Sebastopol is taken and our army once more at liberty.

When the question, therefore, "What next?" is put to us, our reason, as well as our hopes, replies "Peace." We know this is not in accordance with the cry of the moment. But we have ceased to regard passing cries as correct interpretations of a nation's heart. Peace has become practicable with the assent of the reasonable of all parties; and such being the case, we trust Lord Palmerston will deem it worthy of his ambition to conclude peace at the earliest possible moment.

#### ITALY IN DANGER FROM HER FRIENDS.

The Italian question is evidently advancing from the region of speculation into that of action. Menacing presentiment is succeeded by still more menacing movement. The whole peninsula vibrates with expectancy, but at the southern extremity events of importance appear imminent. The letter from Prince Lucien Murat to his nephew,—announcing his agreement with that convenient relative in regarding the heir of Joachim as "the only possible solution," not only of the Neapolitan, but of the Italian, difficulty,—is not of the less serious significance, for having, as is now said, been in circulation for many months. The modest self-estimate of *mon oncle*, however ludicrous to remote observers, is largely shared in a country on which the Murat family has a hold analogous to that of the Bonapartes on France. The timeliness of the publication is also obvious. Though the name of Murat is synonymous with rash courage, Prince Lucien has not shown the impatient adventurousness of Prince Louis Napoleon. The hand would not be stretched out, if the fruit were not ripe.

But it is not the old dragoon sword alone that threatens, with the dagger of insurrection, the sceptre of King Bomba. Our British trident is again to be uplifted where it will not need to strike. An English squadron, as we mentioned last week, is believed to hover about the Bay of Naples; an unexpiated insult to an English functionary furnishing the pretext, while political intervention is the unconcealed object. That intervention would probably be limited to a representation in favour of the prisoners, the voice of whose sighing has not been drowned even in the din of war. But it might also extend to protesting against the interference of Austria either in a popular or a Bonapartist movement. Without such protection, either movement would have little to fear—with it, the national cause will have gained only an encumbrance; the dynastic cause alone can be sure of genuine help. It is full time, then, that the English public distinctly understood to whom its sympathies are due, and that they are in danger of being once more compromised by the foreign action of their Government.

The present King of Naples and Sicily is a Bourbon,—closely connected also by personal as well as political ties with the House of Hapsburg, and thus doubly pledged to whatever is superstitious and intolerant in religion,—despotic and tyrannical in civil government. Him, nevertheless, the Liberals of Sicily and Naples trusted, in 1848, with the guardianship of the Constitution conceded to their demands, and with co-operation in the North against Austria. They have expiated their folly with seven years of bitterest suffering and degradation. They are now invited to turn their eyes upon the son of that famous cavalry officer whom Napoleon the Great made King of

Naples, that his sister might bear the style of Queen. Murat reigned as a crowned dragoon, and is remembered with regret, rather for his personal than his kingly qualities. What greater capability has been exhibited by Lucien than by Joachim, and what greater fidelity from the second Murat than from the second Napoleon? The preservation of Sicilian liberties by a crowned relative and satellite of the French Emperor, is a dream not, surely, to be indulged by the countrymen of Poerio. The barest sense of self-security must dictate to the Liberals of the Two Sicilies the necessity of having nothing more to do with either Bourbon or Bonaparte. And as little will they reckon on French or English interventions and guarantees, if they have not thus soon forgotten how these two great Powers incited, deserted, betrayed them in the terrible years of revolution and counter-revolution. There is but one safe and honourable course, for that as for any other people,—themselves to break down the present intolerable tyranny, and themselves to build up the fair, strong edifice of a self-governed, self-defended commonwealth.

And the case of Sicily and Naples, is the case of all Italy. Whatever of genuine liberty and prosperity there may be in Piedmont, is traceable to the fact that the Government is a native Government. Defective as it still is, below the desires and deserts of the people whose proper capital is Genoa,—ill-adapted, if not impossible, as we believe it to be, for extension over all Italy,—it has that one, vital virtue: it was not created by a foreign congress, it is not maintained by foreign guarantees. But for that very reason, we argue, there should be a scrupulous abstinence, on the part of France and England, from attempts to make the King of Piedmont King also of Lombardy or Parma, much more of Tuscany and of Rome. It may be that the Italian Liberals may themselves renew at Turin their offer of federal Kingship. The letter of Manin, the illustrious leader of the Venetians in their heroic struggle against Radetzki, to the editor of the *Siccle*,—in which he writes—

Faithful to my motto—Independence and Unity—I reject everything that deviates from it. If regenerated Italy is to have a King, there is but one possible, and that is the King of Piedmont—

seems to say, As the alternative of which Bonapartist dynasty for the South with which we are threatened, I would accept of Victor Emmanuel as the elective King of All Italy. It is a generous people that consents to have further dealings with the House of Savoy; but it is as little for us to veto such generosity as to forward the intrigue by which it is provoked. In brief,—Italy's great present danger is the establishment by her professed friends of a Murat monarchy in the south; whereby would be distracted the energies which now are rallying to a common centre, and paralyze the brave enthusiasm which would sweep, from end to end of the peninsula, the common foe.

#### PENNSYLVANIA AT THE SIDE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

NEVER did the pulses of sympathy between Old and New England throb more strongly than when Boston took its stand between the law of the Union and the person of the poor fugitive Burns. It is to be regretted that in the subsequent excitement of our English mind by the fortunes of the war, the enactment of the Personal Liberty Bill,—by a majority strong enough to overrule the Governor's veto,—was almost overlooked. Burns was carried off through an indignant multitude, helpless because unprepared. The friends of the coloured man in Massachusetts are now armed with a State enactment, under the authority of which they can go any length in resistance to the Federal Fugitive Slave Law. The only question is, Will Massachusetts stand up in Congress for the defence of her local rights, even to the length of separation from the Union?

It is believed and hoped she will. And to strengthen her in the resolution, peaceful Pennsylvania declares for her State immunities, in resistance to an unjust judge. Some weeks since, we mentioned that a Minister of the American Union, Mr. Wheeler, on his way to Nicaragua, passed through Philadelphia, with a mulatto woman, named Johnson, and her two children, his slaves. What ensued is thus described in detail by the *Daily News* leader:—

A Quaker gentleman, named Passmore Williamson, went on board the steamboat where the party from the South were seated, and inquired of Mrs. Johnson, in the presence of Mr. Wheeler, whether she wished to be free. In spite of her master's interruptions, Mrs. Johnson replied that she did desire freedom. Mr. Williamson thereupon informed her that, by the laws of the State in which she then was, she was free, and might go where she pleased. She walked away with her children, under the guidance of a friend of Mr. Williamson, the latter gentleman interposing his arm to keep Mr. Wheeler back when he endeavoured to detain the woman by force. The Johnsons were put into a carriage which waited in a neighbouring street, and went their way into a land of safety—Mrs. Johnson leaving behind her her statement on affidavit of the facts of the case. The comment of wiser people of

the South, as of everybody else who has heard the story, is, that Mr. Wheeler deserves no pity. He chose to bring his slaves into a Free State, where they are slaves no longer; and he has nobody to blame but himself if they walk off. But the gentleman, who is thought to have viewed the matter in something like this light at first, unfortunately surrendered his judgment to bad guidance, in the irritation of the moment. Mr. Williamson was brought into court, and commanded, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, to produce the three persons declared to be abducted. He replied that there was no abduction in the case, and that the persons in question were not, and never had been, in his custody. This reply was declared to be a false return, and Mr. Williamson was committed to gaol for contempt of court by Judge Kane.

The friends of the imprisoned liberator have taken up his cause with zeal. The lawyers are unanimous in condemning Mr. Williamson's commitment as an over-reaching, if not a violation, of law; but ere his release can be procured, by an appeal to some superior court, time enough elapses to kindle an agitation throughout the State. The religious body with which the good Friend is connected had voted him an address of sympathy. The pulpits take courage to praise his peaceful and humane performance of an undoubted Christian duty. Public meetings declare the rights of citizenship outraged in the person of one who seems to have thought nothing either of his own rights or wrongs. All the Northern States must, more or less, be moved at this last and most daring instance of what the pro-slavery spirit will do. But Massachusetts in particular must feel that she has now in Pennsylvania a courageous, unflinching ally in the assertion of principles no less fundamental than any proclaimed on Plymouth Rock, or written in the Declaration of Independence.

## THE WAR.

### FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

#### TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

The following telegraphic messages have been received since our last number:—

(FROM GENERAL SIMPSON.)

Sept. 12, 10.40 A.M.—The enemy have destroyed the remainder of their fleet. Nothing now remains in the harbour.

(FROM SIR EDMUND LYONS.)

Sept. 12, 10.45 A.M.—The Russians are burning their steamers; several have already been burned to the water's edge and have sunk.

(FROM GENERAL PELISSIER.)

CRIMEA, Sept. 10, 11 P.M.—I visited Sebastopol and the line of defences to-day. It is difficult to give an exact picture of the results of our victory, of which inspection alone can give an idea. The multiplicity of defensive works, and the materials and means that have been applied, surpass everything known in the history of war. The taking of the Malakhoff, which caused the enemy to fly before our eagles, already three times victorious, has placed in the hands of the Allies immense establishments of *matériel*, of which it is impossible to calculate the advantage. To-morrow the allied troops will occupy Karabelnaia and the city. An Anglo-French commission will be engaged to report on the *matériel* abandoned by the enemy. The joy of our soldiers is great. The cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" celebrates the victory.

By a telegraphic despatch of the 11th instant, Marshal Pelissier informs the Minister of War that about 4,500 wounded, of whom 240 are officers, have been received into the ambulances. The number of killed who fell on the battle-field it has not yet been possible to ascertain with certainty; but, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, it will not exceed the ordinary proportion—that is to say, one third the number wounded.

(FROM GENERAL GORTSCHAKOFF.)

A despatch from General Gortschakoff, dated Sept. 11, in the evening, speaks in the following terms: "We have blown up a great part of the fortifications of the southern part of Sebastopol. The enemy begins to appear in (not very numerous) groups amidst the ruins of the town. We have transported to the north part of the place all the wounded who remained in the southern part after its evacuation."

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on Sunday, says: "General Pelissier's latest despatches, I am informed, simply state:—We are beginning to occupy the town of Sebastopol. All goes on well. The *matériel* left by the enemy is more extensive than I first anticipated. We shall be able to adapt many large buildings to the uses of the army." I am able to assure you that it is the intention of the French Government to prosecute the war with the same spirit as that which has characterised French military arrangements from the commencement of the struggle. The necessary cavalry and field artillery for a campaign in the open field is already, I understand, on the point of leaving."

The *Moniteur* contains the following paragraph: "A few persons are prepossessed with an idea respecting the strength of the north fort, to which the garrison of Sebastopol withdrew after the capture of the city. That fort is not greater than any one of the forts surrounding Paris."

#### THE QUEEN'S AND EMPEROR'S ADDRESSES TO THEIR TROOPS.

Lord Panmure has addressed the following telegraphic despatch to General Simpson:—

\* This seems to refer to the 500 men mentioned by a preceding despatch to have been left, and who were probably taken away by permission of Marshal Pelissier.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 12.

The Queen has received with deep emotion the welcome intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol.

Penetrated with profound gratitude to the Almighty, who has vouchsafed this triumph to the allied army, Her Majesty has commanded me to express to yourself, and through you, to the army, the pride with which she regards this fresh instance of their heroism.

The Queen congratulates her troops on the triumphant issue of this protracted siege, and thanks them for the cheerfulness and fortitude with which they have encountered its toils, and the valour which has led to its termination.

The Queen deeply laments that this success is not without its alloy in the heavy losses which have been sustained; and, while she rejoices in the victory, Her Majesty deeply sympathises with the noble sufferers in their country's cause.

You will be pleased to congratulate General Pelissier, in Her Majesty's name, upon the brilliant result of the assault on the Malakhoff, which proves the irresistible force as well as indomitable courage of our brave Allies.

PANMURE.

Immediately after receiving the intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol, the Emperor charged the Minister of War to transmit the following despatch to General Pelissier:—

Honour to you! Honour to our brave army! Congratulate all in my name.

His Imperial Majesty also directed the Minister to send the following to General Pelissier:—

The Emperor charges you to congratulate the English army, in his name, on the constant valour and the moral force which it has displayed during this long and trying campaign.

#### LOSS OF ENGLISH OFFICERS.

The following is the list of officers killed and wounded at Sebastopol, which has been received from General Simpson. Lord Panmure, in publishing it, thinks it right to observe that in the transmission of the list, by telegraph, several mistakes occurred in the names of the officers wounded, and he cannot, therefore, hold himself responsible for its accuracy.

#### LIST OF OFFICERS

KILLED.—Lieut.-Col. Patullo, 30th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Cuddy, 55th; Lieutenant-Colonel Handcock, 97th; Major Welsford, 97th; Captain J. C. N. Stevenson, 30th; Captain Every, 41st; Captain J. A. Lockhart, 41st; Captain G. Rochford, 49th; Captain R. A. Cox, 62nd; Captain W. B. C. A. Parker, 77th; Captain H. W. Grogan, 88th; Captain H. Preston, 90th; Captain Hutton, 97th; Captain Hammond, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant J. Blakiston, 62nd; Lieutenant W. Wright, 7th; Lieutenant O. Colt, 7th; Lieutenant R. H. Somerville, 23rd; Lieutenant D. Dynely, 23rd; Lieutenant H. Donovan, 33rd; Lieutenant A. D. Swift, 90th; Lieutenant F. Willmer, 90th; Lieutenant D. M. Gregor, 97th; Lieutenant S. Ryder, Rifle Brigade; Ensign Deane, 30th; Deputy Assistant-Commissary W. Hayter.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.—Lieut.-Colonel T. B. Gough, 33rd; Lieut.-Colonel J. Eman, 41st; Major F. F. Maude, 3rd; Major S. R. Chapman, 20th; Captain Sedley, Royal Engineers; Captain W. H. Poole, 23rd; Captain C. H. Lumley, 97th; Lieutenant W. Kerr, 30th; Lieutenant W. M. Jones, 7th; Lieutenant P. Godfrey, 19th; Lieutenant A. Goren, 19th; Lieutenant W. Thompson, 17th; Lieutenant W. G. D. Massey, 19th; Lieutenant L. O'Connor, 23rd; Lieutenant C. Beck, 23rd; Lieutenant E. S. Holden, 23rd; Ensign C. Michell, 49th.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.—Lieut.-Colonel D. Lyons, 23rd; Lieut.-Colonel Lindesay, 63rd; Lieut.-Colonel L. B. Tyler, 62nd; Lieut.-Colonel D. S. F. Heyland, 7th; Lieut.-Colonel F. Maxwell, 88th; Lieut.-Colonel J. Unett, 19th; Major W. Rooke, 47th; Major A. Cure, 55th; Major J. H. King, 49th; Captain Pocock, 30th; Captain R. Hume, 55th; Captain H. Hibbert, 7th; Captain J. Hickie, 7th; Captain F. Vane, 23rd; Captain J. Butts, 77th; Captain B. Mauleverer, 88th; Captain G. R. Beresford, 88th; Captain R. Grove, 90th; Captain W. Tinsling, 90th; Captain J. Wade, 90th; Captain R. Sibthorpe, 97th; Captain A. C. L. Fitzroy, R.A.; Captain H. Vaughan, 90th; Lieutenant H. C. Elphinstone, R.E.; Lieutenant G. A. Morgan, 55th; Lieutenant R. Williams, 1st; Lieutenant R. Caton, 1st; Lieutenant M. Field, 30th; Lieutenant G. Sanders, 30th; Lieutenant W. Johnson, 55th; Lieutenant F. Kingscote, 41st; Lieutenant W. Davenport, 62nd; Lieutenant R. Molesworth, 19th; Lieutenant S. C. Millett, 23rd; Lieutenant J. Williamson, 23rd; Lieutenant F. M. Dare, 23rd; Lieutenant J. Tupper, 23rd; Lieutenant J. Trent, 33rd; Lieutenant J. Laurie, 34th; Lieutenant N. Harris, 34th; Lieutenant W. Lambert, 88th; Lieutenant E. Hopton, 88th; Lieutenant L. Scott, 88th; Lieutenant Watson, 88th; Lieutenant J. Rattray, 90th; Lieutenant Sir C. Pigott, Bart., 90th; Lieutenant R. J. Devall, 90th; Lieutenant H. Gooderich, 90th; Lieutenant R. Goodenough, 97th; Lieutenant R. Champion, R.A.; Lieutenant Tyler, R.A.; Ensign A. Letts, 3rd; Ensign A. Martin, 11th; Ensign G. Walker, 88th.

SEVERELY CONTUSED.—Lieutenant M. Waters, 77th, Lieutenant C. Knowles, 77th.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.—General Van Straubenzie, General Shirley, General Warren, Colonel Hon. P. Herbert, Lieut.-Colonel Mauleverer, 30th; Major Campbell, 30th; Major Pratt, 41st; Major Turner, 7th; Major Warden, 19th; Major Woodford, Rifle Brigade; Captain C. Hood, 3rd; Captain Dunbar, 3rd; Captain Rowlands, 41st; Captain Hunter, 62nd; Captain Chippendale, 19th; Captain Ellis, 33rd; Captain Perrin, 90th; Captain Woods, 97th; Captain Hon. R. Pellew, Rifle Brigade; Major J. H. King, 49th; Lieutenant Parker, 17th; Lieutenant Hon. W. Plunkett, 1st; Lieutenant Cox, 3rd; Lieutenant Austin, 30th; Lieutenant Parkinson, 95th; Lieutenant Maude, 41st; Lieutenant Bayley, 19th; Lieutenant Prevost, 23rd; Lieutenant Radcliffe, 23rd; Lieutenant Wallis, 33rd; Lieutenant Leggett, 77th; Lieutenant Haydock, 90th; Lieutenant Grahame, 90th; Lieutenant Browne, 97th; Lieutenant Fitzgerald, 97th; Lieutenant Eyre, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Riley, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Eccles, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Moore, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Borough, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Playne, Rifle Brigade.

MISSING.—Lieutenant H. Palmer, 62nd.

An examination of this list shows that the number of English officers killed on the 8th was

twenty-six—precisely the same as at the Alma. The wounded officers now number one hundred and fourteen, which is forty-one more than on that occasion. The regiments most deeply engaged, so far as the loss of officers may serve as a guide, are—first, the 23rd and 90th, of which the former has lost two officers killed and twelve wounded, and the latter three killed and eleven wounded. Next comes the 30th, which has lost three killed and seven wounded; the 88th, with one killed and eight wounded; the 97th, with four killed and five wounded; and the 19th, with eight wounded. The 7th and 77th, the 62nd and 55th, the 41st and 49th, the 1st and 3rd, it will be seen, occupied an honourable position. The other regiments engaged were the 11th, 17th, 20th, 33rd, 34th, 47th, 63rd, and 95th. The Rifle Brigade has lost as many as ten officers—two killed and eight wounded. The Royal Engineers have lost two, and the Royal Artillery three officers.

#### FRENCH LOSSES.

The French casualties in the attack on Sebastopol are estimated at about 10,000.

The *Constitutionnel* states that France has to deplore the loss of five generals killed in the taking of Sebastopol, and that six were wounded. The names of the killed are, on this authority, said to be Generals Saint-Pol, Breton, Marolles, Rivet (chief of the staff of the first corps), and Pondevé, who has died of his wounds. The generals wounded are, besides General Bosquet, Generals Mellinet, of the Imperial Guard, Lamotte, Conston, Bisson, and Trochu. General de Failly is not among the wounded, as had been rumoured. It is said that General Bosquet was wounded on the 8th by a fragment of a shell, while encouraging the troops by his example.

Admiral Bruat reports that four officers of the navy only were killed on land during the last days of the siege of Sebastopol.

#### RUSSIAN LOSSES.

According to the *Wiener Zeitung*, Prince Gortschakoff's first despatch, of September 8th, stated his daily loss to be about 2,500. This despatch was dated before the six storming attacks had begun.

The *German Journal*, of Frankfurt, states, on authority of a despatch from Balaklava, that twenty-seven Russian officers and 650 Russian soldiers were taken prisoners in the Malakhoff tower.

The following is an extract from a letter in the *Moniteur*:—"I am able to send you, as bearing a certain degree of authenticity, the following extract from a Russian correspondence relative to the battle of the Tchernaya: 'Killed in the affair of August 16—The Commander of the 3rd Corps d'Armée, General of Cavalry Read. General Werwsky, who brought from St. Petersburg the order to take the offensive, and who was present in the action as a volunteer, without a command. General of Brigade Bellegarde. General Weimarn, chief of the staff of the 3rd Corps d'Armée, a young general, much esteemed and greatly regretted. Moreover, five generals wounded, and many superior and sabalern officers killed on the field of battle. The total loss of the Russians must have been about 7,000 men.'"

The Russian fleet at Sebastopol, previous to the invasion of the Crimea, consisted of 108 sail, mounting 2,200 guns. The existence of this imposing fleet continually threatened Turkey. Created at an immense cost, it has been destroyed without having achieved anything from the time of its building, but the disgraceful murder of 4,000 Turks at Sinope. Admiral Nachimoff, who commanded on that occasion, is dead. Never did ships meet with a more ignominious end—sunk by their own commanders, without the glory of a fight!—the admiral killed, with an unenviable reputation attached to his memory!—the crews shot down while working the guns of Sebastopol!—this is a terrible blow for "Holy Russia!"

#### REJOICINGS IN PARIS.

The Emperor of the French, with much military display and ceremonial observance, attended at the "Te Deum," at Notre Dame, on Thursday. The streets were lined with National Guards. A grand military escort preceded and followed the carriages of the Imperial procession. At the porch of the cathedral, the Emperor was received by the Archbishop of Paris, who presented him with holy water and incense, and made a congratulatory speech, which contained the following passage referring to the Empress:—

But, Sir, what adds to the delight of the nation in the present circumstances, is the thought that Providence, after all these triumphs, prepares for you, in addition, domestic joys, which will be so much the more agreeable to your heart that they will be a source of public happiness.

It is remarkable that this passage is omitted from the official account of the proceedings. To the address the Emperor replied:—

I come here, Monseigneur, to thank Heaven for the triumph it has granted to our arms; for I must acknowledge that, despite the skill of generals and the courage of soldiers, nothing can succeed without the protection of Providence.

The church was decorated; and conspicuously displayed were the flags of France, England, Turkey, and Piedmont. For a few moments the Emperor knelt alone at the altar; when he had assumed his seat the Archbishop performed the thanksgiving service. Among those present were Abd-el-Kader and his suite, who all seemed not the least devout of worshippers. He looked very ill. The Emperor returned to the Tuilleries in the same state. The weather was brilliantly fine, and all Paris kept the fête. At night the city was illuminated in a more general manner than has been seen for many years. Unfortunately, at about half-past eight o'clock, just as the whole capital was lit up, a heavy shower of rain came down, and somewhat impaired the general effect. Wherever, however, gas was employed the brilliant

light remained with all its *éclat*. The Tuileries, the Luxembourg, the Elysée Bourbon, the Palace of the Legion of Honour, the Palais de Justice, the Hotel de Ville, the various Ministries and Embassies, the Bank, the Bourse, the various Mairies, the theatres, and, in fact, all the public establishments, were one blaze of illumination. It is worthy of remark that the poorer parts of Paris were in general more brilliant than the more aristocratic quarters, and the Faubourg St. Antoine was more generally and more tastefully lit up than the Faubourg St. Germain or the Faubourg St. Honoré. The house occupied by M. Thiers, in the Rue St. George, was also brilliantly lighted up.

The news of the taking of Sebastopol was received on the 11th at Strasburg with extraordinary enthusiasm. The houses were adorned with flags, and the town illuminated in the evening. The spire of the cathedral, sparkling with Bengal lights, cast over the plain of Alsace a vivid glare, which must have been perceived from Baden and the whole right bank of the Rhine.

#### RUMOURS AND GOSSIP.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes that no less than 1,200 guns of large calibre were taken at Sebastopol.

The *Independence Belge* journal says that at the assault, generals, officers, and soldiers were all mixed together.

It was rumoured in Paris on Friday that the allied force at Eupatoria had just been reinforced by two divisions from Kamiesch and Balaklava, in order that it might be ready to cut off the retreat of Prince Gortschakoff's army, should that general attempt to fall back upon Perekop. The Russian army is known to suffer from want of water.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"I have received from a good private source some interesting intelligence regarding the present state of things in the Crimea. It will have been remarked that one of General Pelissier's despatches, while stating that Prince Gortschakoff had asked for an armistice to bury his dead left behind near Fort St. Paul, does not say whether or not he had acceded to the request. It is certain that the French General felt it his duty to refuse, and I believe his very proper answer was, that he would bury the Russian dead himself, and would take the same care of their wounded as he did of his own. General Pelissier, has, I understand, telegraphed for instructions in case Prince Gortschakoff should offer to capitulate, an event which he thinks exceedingly probable, seeing that the Russian army is believed to have but fifteen days' provisions, and to be very short of ammunition. An answer worthy of the Allied powers has been sent by the Emperor to his General, and this I am told is the substance of it: 'Our conditions are that the Russians must surrender at discretion, lay down their arms, and give up to the Allies all the fortified places in the Crimea, including Odessa, with all the munitions of war contained in them, and without any damage being previously done either to the towns or the fortifications.'"

On the same subject the *Times* correspondent writes:—"It is rumoured that Prince Gortschakoff has received an order from St. Petersburg to evacuate the Crimea, on condition of being allowed by Marshal Pelissier to quit the north forts with arms and baggage. The French General is said to have referred to his Government, and asked for instruction."

The *Times* in a leader says, that as so many fortifications remained in the possession of the Russians after our brave Allies had planted the flag of France upon the Malakhoff, and as they were not driven from, but abandoned their works, other circumstances must have caused their retreat to the north side of the harbour. It appears that a council of war was held at St. Petersburg, and the opinions of the highest military authorities were taken by the Emperor, and, after considerable debate, Prince Paskiewitch and General Osten Sacken opposing the measure, the attack on the Tchernaya was decided on; the battle was fought, and it is supposed 8,000 men were lost. The assault was defeated in three hours by a fraction, not one quarter, of the allied armies. After this, and the capture of the Malakhoff, had Prince Gortschakoff remained, his communication might have been entirely cut off. Their evacuation of the south side was, therefore, made on strategical grounds, to save their troops. This result has been obtained not only by the taking of the Malakhoff, but also by the series of successes which had preceded that gallant achievement.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* reports the notable fact that among the brilliant illuminations in honour of the capture of Sebastopol, none were more resplendent than those at the hotel of the Prussian Embassy in the Rue de Lille. "As a commentary on the value of a blaze of light," he adds, "I will mention a piece of news which reaches me this evening—namely, that the Russian loan now negotiating at Amsterdam, is guaranteed by Prussia and Saxony."

The *Times* Paris correspondent is assured that General Canrobert has declined the field-marshal's baton, assigning as a reason that the acceptance of that dignity would diminish the lustre of General Pelissier.

The news of the fall of Sebastopol has been celebrated with great rejoicings throughout Piedmont.

The inhabitants of Pau, says a provincial journal, have waited on the mother of General Bosquet to congratulate her on the escape of her son.

The news of the late victory was known at Constantinople on the 9th. It caused immense rejoicings.

#### BEFORE THE FINAL ASSAULT.

Correspondence from the camp comes down to Sept. 3. General Simpson sends a despatch of that date, in which he says that the siege operations progressed slowly, owing to brightness of nights.

"On night of 28th a shell exploded a magazine on the left face of the Mamelon, causing some few casualties, but in no way interrupting the continuance of the fire. On the night of 30th the Russian picket made a rush at our advanced trench, upset a few gabions, and unfortunately killed Lieutenant Preston (97th). In the affair, Captain Pechell (77th), and Lieutenant-Colonel Banbury (23rd), behaved with great gallantry. Great activity prevailed on the part of the garrison in making use of the new raft bridge, and large working parties were employed in throwing up works on the north side. The enemy were concentrating between the Mackenzie Heights and Fort Constantine, but no movement of importance had occurred to indicate a positive intention to attack. Accounts confirm the report of the great losses daily in Sebastopol, and that some discontent prevails."

Casualties from 27th to 30th August inclusive.—Killed—Lieut. G. Preston, 97th; 1 sergeant, and 20 rank and file. Wounded—Capt. Henry W. Forbes, Grenadier Guards, slightly; Capt. J. R. Farquharson, Scotch Fusilier Guards, severely; Brevet Major L. Graham, 41st, severely; Capt. G. Wolsey, 90th, severely; Lieut. M. Brinkley, and Lieut. G. H. Ware, 97th, both severely; 4 sergeants, and 152 rank and file.

The letters from the camp in the *Times*, *Post*, *Herald*, and *Daily News*, come down to September 4, the day before the opening of the final and successful bombardment. We find plentiful gossip as to "another attack on the Tchernaya," and many of the correspondents "croak" as to the prospects of a prolonged siege. One writer says:—

The Army Works Corps is busy in cutting draining trenches and preparing roads, to which last, I am disposed to think, we shall be as much indebted for facility of transport from Balaklava during winter as to the railway. It is well that we shall not be dependent on it alone for roadway during the winter; for, not to mention the Woronzoff-road, which runs down from the extreme front, between the Light and Fourth Divisions, till within about a couple of miles of Balaklava, where it winds aside to the Sardinian camp, we shall have one other good stoned and drained road in the close neighbourhood of head-quarters.

The *Times* correspondent has the following useful information on the condition and strength of the army:—

The condition of the army, notwithstanding the existence of a considerable amount of sickness, of some discontent, and of an element of weakness in the youthful recruits, is, on the whole, so far as one can judge, satisfactory. It is not, however, as strong as people at home would imagine. With all our reinforcements in fresh regiments and draughts, it does not reach the strength Mr. Sidney Herbert and his friends over and over again declared it to be when it was struggling for life in the snow and mud last winter. The Sardinians, now acclimatised, flushed with triumph, and anxious for another opportunity to try their steel, form a fine corps of about 8,000 men effective, and the Turks can turn out about 13,000 strong. The French, notwithstanding their enormous losses by sickness, in the capture of the Mamelon, in the assault of the 18th June, and, above all, in the trenches, where they have, on an average, 150 *Aours de combat* on "quiet nights," and perhaps twice as many when the enemy are busy, could with ease present 55,000 bayonets to the enemy without distressing themselves or calling on the camp guards, &c., to leave their posts. Our cavalry is just 9,000 sabres strong, and our field artillery overpowering. In a word, while the siege works are advancing steadily, with very few checks, the Allies can present on any side a front which is quite strong enough to hold its own against any numbers the Russians can bring against us. There is no ground, no room for them to deploy their men if they had them, and they have already found that attacks by masses of columns successively surging against us only aggravate the slaughter and confusion of their repulse.

The following are further extracts from the correspondence:—

From the French sap in front of the Mamelon one can now lay his hand on the abattis of the Malakhoff! It is a hazardous experiment sometimes. Major Graham lost his arm in trying it *en amateur* the other day, for he was hit as he was returning up the trench; indeed, it is a subject of remark that amateurs and officers just come into the trenches are more frequently hit than is consistent with the rules of proportion. Mr. Gambier, a midshipman of the Curacoa, went as an amateur into the advanced parallel of the left attack, and took a shot at a Russian rifleman; he was rewarded by a volley from several of the enemy, and in another instant was going up on a stretcher, with a ball through both his thighs. It is a very common thing to hear it said, "Poor Smith is killed; just imagine—his first night in the trenches." "Jones lost a leg last night; only joined us this week, and his second night on duty," &c. The Russians, of course, must lose in the same way, but I doubt if they have many amateurs.

Two deserters—daring fellows in their fear—actually swam out last night (Sept. 2) to one of the British ships on guard off Sebastopol and gave information of great importance. They declare that most of the heavy guns have been removed from Fort Constantine and Fort Nicholas to the defensive works, and that the powder is removed from the works of the harbour and placed in Fort Nicholas.

The Sardinians have begun the railway earthworks from the Woronzoff-road to Kadikoi.

Omar Pasha has not yet returned. So it seems to be at last decided that he is going as Commander-in-Chief to Asia. I told you some time ago that all the foreign officers have nearly disappeared from the Turkish army. The expedition to Asia seems to have brought a change in this respect. Foreigners are at a premium. Ferhad Pasha (General Stein) is said to be appointed chief of the staff for the whole army of Anatolia. A Frenchman, whose name I cannot remember, will be first aide-de-camp of Omar Pasha. All the Hungarians who formed Omar Pasha's staff until he sent them away, at the demand of the Austrians at Bucharest, have received orders to come up from Monastir, in Bitolia, whither they

had been sent, and to join the army of Asia. Two English officers, Lieutenant-Colonels Ballard and Caddle, have likewise been attached to the Asiatic army—the first to the Chasseurs, the second to the Artillery. Even the English medical staff has not been forgotten. Dr. Farquhar, who, in the absence of Dr. Fuller, is at the head of it, and who had hitherto charge of the hospitals at Varna, has lately arrived here from Constantinople. Dr. Farquhar has now orders to withdraw all the English medical staff remaining at Eupatoria, where they have nothing whatever to do. There are troops from Roumelia concentrated in Varna. 15,000 men are said to be ready for embarking, and the ships which are to take them have already left Constantinople for Varna. At any rate, they ought to make haste if they want to do anything this year, for by the end of October there is no more campaigning possible.

Just before the assault, the camp had witnessed two theatrical representations. One was at the theatre of the Naval Brigade; where jolly Jack contrived to perform "Deaf as a Post," "The Silent Woman," and "Slasher and Crasher," to the refrain of big guns, and the amusement of 3,000 spectators, including the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Rokeby, and many Generals. The Duke led the encore for a hornpipe. In the other representation M. Alexis Soyer was the chief actor. In the presence of Marshal Pelissier, General Simpson, the Duke of Newcastle, scores of general officers, and several "Crimean heroines," he exhibited his famous kitchens, and converted, in his astonishing fashion, ordinary rations into extraordinary food, to the satisfaction of all.

#### THE HANGO AFFAIR.

Another witness has appeared to testify against the atrocities at Hango. The friends of Mr. Easton, the surgeon captured, and, in the first instance, supposed to have been killed by the Russians, have received from him an account of the occurrence, dated "Wladimir, August 5," which place he reached after having been previously conveyed to St. Petersburg and Moscow, after a fatiguing journey of four days. He writes:—

Here I am planted in the midst of Russia. The governor is very kind, and his lady speaks English most admirably, and uses it to promote my comfort and happiness by every means possible. In truth, I am overwhelmingly indebted to Lady Annenkov for her unceasing benefits, taking from exile most of its sting. I have good quarters and kindness from all I meet. What can I more desire except liberty? Wladimir is a very beautiful town, situated on a small river called the Kliama, which waters the plain above which the town stands. It is choke-full of picturesque churches, very old and very noisy when the bells are clinking, which is pretty frequently.

I send you an account of what came under my knowledge at Hango. I see from the *St. Petersburg Journal* very erroneous accounts have been published.

June 4, or 5 (I am not quite sure of the date), the *Cossack* anchored off Hango for the purpose of setting at liberty several Finnish merchant captains taken prisoners in the Gulf of Finland. On this service a cutter with eleven men, under the command of Lieutenant Geneste, accompanied by Mr. Sullivan, was ordered to proceed on shore, hoisting a flag of truce (white flag). 1, hearing there was a boat to be sent to the shore to land the prisoners, thought I might as well take advantage of the chance of a walk, however short. Three stewards were sent in the boat to purchase, if allowed, milk, eggs, &c. Being a medical man, I of course paid no attention to any of the arrangements connected with the boat, so that I did not know there were any arms in her; nor did I think it necessary to pay any attention as to flags, except that I sometimes called out to let the flag of truce be well seen. The boat bearing the white flag in her bows, lashed to a boarding-pike, was pulled under the telegraph station, the Finnish captain, Lundstrom, I think, directing where to land. Inside the point of land on which the telegraph is placed we found a small harbour with a wooden pier, which we went along side of. Lieut. Geneste then gave orders to the sailors not to leave the boat, but to put on the pier the luggage belonging to the prisoners. Geneste, Sullivan, myself, the three stewards, and the prisoners, landed on the pier, one of the stewards taking the white flag with him. We had only taken a few steps when from all sides a fire was opened on us. I saw for the first time soldiers, and, at a hurried glance, I thought about 100 of them had surrounded us. The first I saw fall was Lundstrom, next one of the stewards. I immediately jumped into the water to get to the boat, but saw she had drifted a little from the landing-place, with several of the sailors seemingly dead in her. Seeing no other means of escape, I got under the pier, thinking, if not discovered, I might manage to get off to the ship at night. I found that one of the stewards, wounded, and one of the sailors, unwounded, also one of the Finnish captains, had likewise taken shelter under the pier. The affair seemed to be over in an instant, there being no resistance on our side—in fact, no time for it. After a short time, all being quiet, the Finnish captain left the pier, and shortly after returned with men from the village, when of course we became prisoners. We were placed in waggons and taken to Ekenas, where, to my great delight, I found Geneste and Sullivan, with three of our men unwounded, and three others wounded. While under the pier, I of course did not know the fate of the others, but, from the firing, thought all except the two with me had fallen. We were very kindly treated when prisoners, and everything was done for the wounded that could possibly be done.

ROBERT T. EASTON, Surgeon, R.N.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The steam transport Ripon left Southampton, on Saturday morning, with 9 officers and 206 men of the Coldstream Guards; 6 officers and 207 men of the Scots Fusilier Guards; 5 officers and 236 men of the 82nd Regiment of Foot; and 2 officers and 300 men of the Land Transport Corps, who came in special trains from London and Bristol, and entered Southampton cheering vociferously. The whole of the troops and corps were embarked in about five hours.

It is intended to raise another battalion of the Army Works Corps; the number of men required is 1,200, upwards of one-half of whom must be mechanics of the following trades, viz.: carpenters, smiths, ma-

sons, and bricklayers, and the remainder navvies, or else able-bodied labourers.

We believe that it is beyond a doubt that the Russian Government has had its hopes greatly roused by the real or seeming sympathy of America, and of the Irish element in particular. Although the Americans have little commerce with the Baltic, something was expected from the possible attempts of their traders to break the blockade, which might end in some casualty, and lead to increased ill-will towards the Allies. This hope was not unreasonable, yet it has been disappointed. But more strange is the idea cherished by the late Czar, and said to have been shared in by his successor, that an actual rising could be effected in Ireland through the medium of the emigrants in America. The scheme, it appears, has been entertained by the Russian Cabinet, and endeavours have been made to carry it into execution. The fact shows how inaccurate is the knowledge which even a well-informed and subtle Government has of the state and institutions of this kingdom.—*Times*.

A salute of sixty guns was fired in every artillery station in Ireland on Friday, to celebrate the fall of Sebastopol.

The intelligence from the seat of war has caused no diminution in the dispatch of munitions of war from Woolwich, nor has it suspended in the slightest degree the receipt of projectiles from the foundries, as vessels arrive there in the same rapid succession as usual.

In consequence of the success at Sebastopol, Marshall Vaillant has suspended the sending off of the siege *matériel* and projectiles from Marseilles. In the meantime immense quantities of shot for field artillery are being shipped, and detachments of troops from various regiments are being embarked.

Lord Panmure has intimated to Lord Hardinge that two regiments of the Foreign Legion are now entirely at his disposal for field service.

While the townspeople of Lewes were, on the 12th inst., drinking success to the Allied Powers, and cheering for the late victory, the Russian prisoners were responding to the health of the Emperor, and drinking success to his army, that day being the anniversary of the christening of Alexander II., Emperor of all the Russias, and his consequent reception into the Holy Greek Church.

The *Invalides Russes* reports that Genitchi was cannonaded by the enemy's ships several times between the 15th and 22nd August, and that an attempt by a steamer to pass the strait had been repulsed.

Advices from Trebizonde of the 30th August state that Erzeroum has provisions for two months. The probability is that Kars is as well provided. Omar Pasha was expected at Trebizonde with 30,000 men to make a diversion on Kutais and Tiflis. Kars is still invested. General Williams sends reassuring despatches.

There seems to be some expectation that the important port of Nicolaieff will ere long be attacked by the allied fleet. This position is of the utmost importance to Russia as a military depot, and for some time past 30,000 men have been employed in increasing the fortifications and rendering the approaches by sea more difficult. Nicolaieff is now the centre of stores brought from the interior by the Dnieper.

At Marseilles, preparations are being made to send out 10,000 horses to the East.

The whole of the batteries at the mouth of the Tyne are being strongly fortified.

The Guards and Rifles are now the only troops in camp at Aldershot besides the Militia regiments.

Two troops are to be added immediately to every Cavalry Regiment in the United Kingdom; and besides the British Cavalry depot already formed near Constantinople, another Cavalry reserve is to be stationed at Genoa.

A telegraphic despatch from Dantzic, informs us that the French and English gunboats are preparing to go home. The blockships were expected to follow on Monday.

### Court, Personal, and Official News.

When the Queen had last year retired to Balmoral she received intelligence of the battle of the Alma. During her stay this year in the North, she was destined to receive the news of a more important event of the war—the fall of Sebastopol. It was ten o'clock on Monday evening when the telegraphic dial told Her Majesty that the Allies were in possession of Sebastopol. The Queen instantly caused the news to be spread abroad; and Prince Albert, attended by Earl Granville and the young Princes, went up to Craig Gorbain, "where a quantity of firewood had been collected." Soon Highlanders appeared, led by the late piper of the 42nd, now Her Majesty's piper, playing national airs. "A considerable number of people," says the Court newsman, "was soon assembled, and the erection of a bonfire was but the work of a few minutes; and upon the arrival of the Prince and the party accompanying him, it was lighted and blazed high into the air, amid the loud and oft-repeated cheers of the assemblage. Some whisky having been procured, the health of the Queen and the Prince and of the brave armies of the Crimea were drunk, while the air rung with acclamations. The Queen and the Duchess of Kent, with the ladies of the suite, viewed the distant scene from the windows of the castle. It was one of surpassing wildness and beauty. The country for a considerable distance was lighted by the vast bonfire, the ruddy gleams from which were reflected from the windows and walls of the castle. The picturesque figures of the Highlanders who had now collected in considerable numbers, were seen against the flames, and their shouts were heard far and wide through the glen, while the occasional sound of the discharge of fire-arms from distant locali-

ties proved how rapidly the long-wished-for intelligence had travelled. A little before twelve o'clock, the whole concourse of peasants, workmen, gillies, and others, descended from the craig, and assembling before the castle windows, sang 'God save the Queen,' and, after three hearty cheers, gradually dispersed."

The Queen and the Royal children drove out on Wednesday; and Prince Albert went into the forest, deer-stalking.

On Thursday, the Queen and Royal children attended the Highland gathering at the Castle of Braemar. They were received by Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson and the junior branches of their family. The games consisted of tossing the caber, putting the stone, throwing the hammer, foot-racing, and reel dancing. Her Majesty remained upon the ground about two hours, when the Royal party returned to Balmoral Castle.

Prince Frederick William, son of the Prince of Prussia, arrived at Balmoral on Friday, on a visit to the Queen. Prince Albert met him at Banchory. A letter from Berlin, in the *Hamburg News*, says: "The object of his visit is to renew his acquaintance with the eldest daughter of the Queen, who is hereafter to become his wife. The marriage is fixed on between the parents, but it will not take place for the present, owing to the youth of the Princess." (?)

Mr. Hincks, the new Governor of Barbadoes, is merely a settler in Canada, and is really an Irishman—the son of the Rev. Dr. Hincks, of Cork.

The Rev. Edward St. John Parry, Balliol College, Oxon, has been unanimously elected resident warden of Queen's College, Birmingham.

General Sir George Thomas Napier, an officer of distinguished service in the last war, and Governor of the Cape of Good Hope in 1837, died suddenly at Geneva, on the 8th instant, in his seventy-second year. He declined to accept the command of the Indian army after the battle of Chillianwallah, thinking his brother Sir Charles had a better claim to it; and in 1849 he declined an offer of a command in the Piedmontese army, not liking to war except for his own country. When the present war against Russia broke out, he proffered his services, but they were not accepted.

The pension granted to Miss Brown, the blind poetess, by the Queen, at the instance of Lady Peel, is not 50*l.* a year—it is only 20*l.*

The Liberal candidate for Totness is Lord Gifford, son of the Marquis of Tweeddale. In an address to the constituency, he avows a coincidence of opinion between himself and Lord Seymour, now Duke of Somerset. In the war, he will cordially support the Government; on home questions, he will promote free trade, and "vote for the removal of restrictions that fetter individual exertion or interfere with the free growth of national industry," vote for the abolition of Church-rates, and "support further reform on the principles of the act of 1832,"—claiming, at the same time, the right to exercise his own discretion in reference to proposals submitted to Parliament for the purpose of defeating a Government or embarrassing a party.

Dr. Gilly, one of the canons of Durham Cathedral and vicar of Norham-on-the-Tweed, died at his residence in the city of Durham, last week, in the 67th year of his age. Dr. Gilly was the first person who sought to ameliorate the condition of the agricultural labourers in Northumberland by calling attention to the then miserable state of the cottage dwellings generally found upon the estates in this district; and his benevolent suggestions have since been carried out with much spirit by the Duke of Northumberland and other large landholders. Dr. Gilly was also favourably known as the biographer of Felix Neff, the apostolic pastor of the French Vaudois, and as a writer of several works on the Waldenses, a people to whom he was zealously attached, and to whose claims on the sympathy of the English Protestants he was the first to draw attention. He was the means of raising a large subscription on their behalf, by which a college and library at La Tour, in Piedmont, was founded and maintained. Up to the time of his last sickness, Dr. Gilly was engaged raising money for the extension of education among this interesting community.

The Queen has sent a cheque of 50*l.* to Mr. Middleton, station-master, at Banchory, of the Deeside Railway, as a reward for his exertions in "expressing" the news of the fall of Sebastopol to Balmoral on Tuesday evening.

It is rumoured that Admiral Napier intends, at the first opportunity, to oppose Sir James Graham, at Carlisle.

The Duke of Somerset has arrived in town from a cruise in the Baltic. His lordship was unable to attend the obsequies of his father, not having received intelligence of the late Duke's demise until he reached the north coast of Scotland.

A public entry of labourers took place at the Royal William Victualling Yard, on Tuesday week, according to the regulations recently established by the Admiralty. The number of applicants exceeded fifty. On Tuesday last, thirty were appointed in the same manner, selected from about 100 candidates.—*Devonport Independent*.

Mr. Whalley, late member for Peterborough, has been invited to offer himself for the vacancy in the representation of Huntingdonshire.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained at dinner, on Monday evening, at their mansion on the Terrace, Piccadilly, the Duchess of Inverness, Lady William Russell and Mr. Russell, Count Zamoyaska, Sir William Molesworth, Sir George Grey, Sir George Shee, Mr. Phinn, Mr. McGregor, M.P., Dr. Barth (the African traveller), and Mrs. Lane Fox.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday afternoon at the Foreign-office, Downing-street. The Ministers present were: Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, Sir George Grey, the Earl of

Clarendon, Sir William Molesworth, Lord Panmure, Sir Charles Wood, and the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith. The Council sat two hours and a quarter.

Prince Napoleon has been to London, and paid a visit of inspection to Woolwich. He has also been making a short tour in the Isle of Wight, and is said to contemplate visiting other parts of England as well as the lakes of Killarney.

Mr. Sylvester, who was Second Wrangler at Cambridge in the year 1837, and who had already made for himself a name in the world of science, before he entered at the University, has just been appointed Professor of Mathematics at Woolwich.

The testimonial to Mr. Roebuck, commenced at Sheffield, is taking a wider range. The subscribers to the fund do not belong to one political party. Two letters published this morning show Lord Palmerston and Sir John Pakington in the list of subscribers; the former from feelings of personal regard, and respect for Mr. Roebuck's integrity and talents; the latter because Mr. Roebuck did "great public service in moving for the Sebastopol Committee," and fulfilled the duties of its chairman in a "patriotic and single-minded" spirit.

### Miscellaneous News.

The City Bank and Bank of London applied to be admitted to the Clearing-house; but their applications were "unavoidably rejected," on account of want of room.

One day last week there were no fewer than eight notices posted at Bow-street Police-station relating to the bodies of persons unknown which had recently been found in the Thames.

In consequence of a petition from the Eastern Counties Railway Company, the Commissioners of Customs have granted to the port of Harwich similar privileges to those enjoyed by Southampton and Newhaven as to the exportation of goods under one bond.

A fatal accident happened at Broadstairs, on Thursday, to a boatman and two gentlemen, Messrs. Neaves and Griffith, who were accompanied by Edward Chittenden and another person, off fishing, when, by some unfortunate accident, the boat upset, and three out of the five persons were drowned.

A sloop is being fitted up for a party of Scotch gentlemen, including two sons of Colonel Baillie, of Redcastle, who are to proceed for the capture of seals near Tain, in the Dornoch Frith. The same vessel, last season, with the same party, in five weeks, captured and killed no fewer than 153 full-grown seals.

Considerable feeling has lately been occasioned at Berkeley, by the institution of a prosecution against Mr. John Sampson, surgeon, for uttering counterfeit Bank of England notes. No fewer than four charges, three of uttering 5*l.* notes, and the other of uttering a 10*l.* note, have been made against the accused. The case has been adjourned.

The Commissioners inquiring into the endowed schools in Ireland have found that the Limerick schools are not in the best condition. The master of one school is paid 150*l.* per annum; and since 1823, 5,000*l.* has been paid out of the county funds to the school account. There should be twenty boys educated gratuitously at this school. There are four pupils in all, each of whom pays for himself. Not a single free pupil has been nominated since 1837.

On Monday morning, Thomas Young M'Christie, Esq., opened his court for the city of London Registration, in the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Secondary Potter attended, and put in the lists of the different companies, in which there was only one claim and 108 objections. The list of householders was then proceeded with. There are thirty-three claims and nine applications to amend, and 285 objections. The whole of the objections were taken by the Liberal party, who are represented by Mr. Sidney Smith and Mr. George Ledger.

On Monday, the adjourned coroner's inquest on the body of the girl Melinda Payne, whose murdered and mutilated remains were discovered on the 19th of August buried beneath a heap of stones in a pathway of the Blackrock Glen, Hotwells, Bristol, was resumed and concluded. The Coroner (Mr. Gridon) said that since the jury had last met very great exertions had been made by the police-officers, but up to the present time nothing of a tangible character had been discovered, and the jury returned the following verdict: "That the deceased was wilfully murdered at the parish of Clifton, on Saturday, the 18th of August, by some person or persons to the jurors unknown."

Mr. Matthew Wood, of the General Post-office, has committed suicide under very distressing circumstances. He held a lucrative office in the mail department of the Post-office; the head-office became vacant; he was allowed six months' probation to ascertain his fitness for the position, and he soon became conscious that he was not equal to the onerous duties. He grew desponding, and hinted that it must be "success or prussic acid." At the end of the period of probation he was informed that he had not been appointed. He went home, and swallowed an enormous quantity of prussic acid—a poison which he had been using for photographic purposes. The coroner's inquest returned a verdict of "Insanity."

The number of persons who died in the metropolis in the week that ended on Saturday, is 1,033, of whom 523 are males, and 510 females—about the average. About a half of the entire number died under 20 years of age; 40 had lived 80 years, or had attained a greater age; and one person, a female, is reported to have reached the age of 101. Diarrhoea or summer cholera continues to show a decrease—a circumstance which is probably due to the coldness of the season. The season which is most favourable to an outbreak of cholera has nearly passed, and it seems not premature to hope that London will for this year

escape a scourge with which other parts of Europe are afflicted.

The magnificent new schools which were commenced by the late Sir John Guest, and which have been finished by his widow, the Lady Charlotte Schreiber, were opened last week in the presence of the Bishop of Llandaff and a brilliant assembly of the surrounding gentry. The building consists of seven school-rooms—one for infants, and three each for boys and girls. The whole building is 235 ft. long by 100 ft. in the centre—i.e., the infant school is 100 feet long by 35 feet wide and 50 feet high. The boys' school, south end, is 100 feet long, by 30 feet wide and 30 feet high; and there are two class rooms, one 25 feet by 21, and the other 45 feet by 24. The girls' school-rooms, north end, three in number, are of the same dimensions as those of the south end. The architect has been Sir C. Barry, and the total cost of the structure has been 7,000*l*. The number of children for whom the means of education have been provided, exceeds 1,400.

A shocking murder was committed yesterday in Parliament-court, Artillery-lane, Bishopsgate-street, by a man named Lordon, a weaver, but lately working in the docks. On Monday night, Lordon and his wife went to a raffle and a wake at a public-house near home, where there was a violent quarrel between them, ending in blows, the husband being jealous of another man. Lordon left the public-house at half-past eleven o'clock, returned home and went to bed, his wife remaining behind. At a quarter past five this morning the deceased had returned home, but had not gone to bed. She called one of her two sons, who resided with them, to go to work, upon which he dressed himself, and left home. Shortly afterwards, at about half-past six o'clock, she called her second son, and asked for a light for the purpose of lighting her pipe. She afterwards went to the bed upon which her husband was lying, when he took from underneath the bed, where he had concealed it, a large pointed knife, like that used by butchers, and made a thrust at her throat, wounding her severely. She made the best of her way to the door to escape, but her wound was of so serious a nature, and she bled so copiously, that she sank exhausted on the stairs, and died almost immediately. There are six or seven children, but none very young. The murderer gave himself up to a policeman, by whom he was conveyed to the station-house, where he made a full confession of his crime. He has been committed for trial.

### Law and Police.

Strahan, Paul, and Bates were committed for trial, on Wednesday, by Mr. Jardine the Bow-street Magistrate; Dr. Griffith was bound over to prosecute; and the several witnesses were bound over to appear. The new evidence given on this occasion was that of Mr. Alexander Beattie, who deposed to the sale of 12,128*l*. 5*s*. worth of securities belonging to Dr. Griffith, by Sir John Paul. Mr. Jardine, in consequence of the evidence taken since he first admitted the prisoners to bail, now required a larger amount of sureties: the accused themselves were each required to enter into recognizances for 10,000*l*., and the two sureties to give bonds for 5000*l*. each,—on the whole, 60,000*l*. for the three prisoners.

Mr. Wilks, brewer, his son, and his clerk, have been committed by the Westminster Magistrate on charges of conspiracy, fraud, and forgery. All were admitted to bail; and Mr. Wilks was only required to put in his own recognizances, Mr. Arnold considering the case against him weak.

Mr. Talbot, Member for Glamorganshire, obtained summonses at Guildhall Police Court against another member of Parliament and a merchant, who were alleged to have conspired to prevent Mr. Talbot from realising 10,000*l*. which he had advanced on the security of a ship and other property. Much obscurity hangs over the transaction, but it would seem that the allegations were, that one of the accused parties had lent 10,000*l*. on the same ship to the other "conspirator," and that this transaction had been registered, while Mr. Talbot only had a verbal promise of the security; so he accused the two gentlemen of conspiring to defraud him of his security. A few days after the summonses had been issued, legal gentlemen attended to inform the Aldermen that the case would not be proceeded with: matters had been arranged—the summonses had been obtained under a "misapprehension." Alderman Humphrey and Alderman Finnis condemned the whole proceeding, as an unfair use of the criminal law to compel a man to pay money. But since no one attended to prefer a charge, the matter dropped.

Judgment was given by Mr. Hill, the Commissioner of the Bristol Bankruptcy Court, in the case of Thomas Wright Lawford. This bankrupt failed for nearly 60,000*l*., leaving behind assets furnishing to the creditors scarcely more than a shilling in the pound. He began life as clerk in the office of his uncle, Mr. Edward Lawford, late solicitor to the East India Company, now also a bankrupt living abroad. For eight years the nephew received a salary of 400*l*. a year from his uncle. At the termination of that period, Thomas Lawford went, on his uncle's recommendation, to practise at Carmarthen. Here his gains were small, and he tried his hand at farming; becoming at the same time agent for Lord Dynevor, and a tenant of his lands. For the agency he had received 300*l*. a year from 1840 to 1849, yet in the latter year he was 12,000*l*. in debt. He had expended money on the farms he rented without having any lease; he had erected hothouses to raise grapes for the London market; had engaged in a speculation for hatching chickens by steam, and even in a mining concern in Prussia. Being insolvent to the extent of 12,000*l*. he began to borrow, raising loans at one time amounting in all to 80,000*l*. from insurance companies, and other

loans to pay the costs and interest of the former. The cost of these loan transactions is set down at 25,000*l*. in five years. It appears that Mr. Edward Lawford, the uncle, then reputed to be worth 18,000*l*. a year, took part in the loans. On one occasion he asked his nephew to appear as the borrower of a sum of money he wanted "to complete the purchase of an estate in Kent," the uncle figuring as the security. Subsequently Mr. Edward Lawford effected loans in his nephew's name, without consulting him, and all the money of the first loans went through his hands. By him the 80,000*l*. was reduced to 44,000*l*. The certificate was unopposed. The officers of the court were of opinion that Mr. Thomas Lawford is a person whose intentions were honest, and that his errors have been caused rather by an over-sanguine temper and extreme infirmity of judgment than by want of rectitude. Mr. Hill awarded a third-class certificate, suspended for twelve months without protection.

The Russian officers on parole at Lewes have lately been subject to insulting annoyances from low persons. One of these, John Sales, recently met Michelle Cerigo and M. Cochemoff, and, running round them once or twice, called out, "Rooshians! Rooshians!" At last he hustled Cerigo, who pushed him away: Sales then squared at the Russian, who replied by using his stick; upon which Sales threw a stone. The police were called; Sales was given in charge; and a prosecution was instituted before the magistrates, by the authorities of the War Prison. The magistrates retired for deliberation, and on their return, the chairman, addressing the defendant, said—"We are unanimously of opinion that you are guilty of this assault; and the sentence is that you pay the costs, 12*s*., and 8*s*. fine, making 1*l*. We all think it right to state thus publicly, that the Russian officers must be protected from insult. They are not here of their own free will; they are prisoners on parole, bound to be here, and are amenable to our law for their conduct. The magistrates therefore feel that they ought to be protected. We believe that you have not done this out of any malicious intention, but out of pure thoughtless wantonness. The complainant not understanding our language, did not know what you meant. Let this be a caution to you." The defendant asked for time, and a fortnight was allowed; in default of payment then, a fortnight's hard labour. [Sales intimated that he had summoned the complainant to the county court for striking him with the stick.]

On Friday, the examination of the prisoner Thomas Tutton, on the charge of administering poison to his father, was resumed and concluded at Bath. Mr. Herapath, the celebrated analytical chemist, Mr. Tutton, sen., and his four daughters, being amongst the witnesses. At the close of the evidence Mr. Norman informed the prisoner that he was fully committed to Shepton Maudslay to take his trial at the next assizes for the county of Somerset, to be held at Taunton, on the charge of having attempted to murder his father by the wilful administration of arsenic to him. Mr. Wilton made an application that the prisoner might be admitted to bail, which was at once refused, Mr. Norman observing that in a case of so serious a character a judge only had power to grant such an application.

### Literature.

*The Restoration of Belief: Part III.—The Miracles of the Gospels in their relation to the Principal Features of the Christian Scheme.* Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

So long a time has passed since the appearance of the former parts of this work, that it would be necessary to review carefully the whole argument of the author, to do justice to the force and conclusiveness of the present tractate. It must, however, suffice for us to remind the reader, that the last topic discussed in the second part was, "the force of Congruity in relation to Christianity and its Miracles;" and it was intimated that in the next tract the writer proposed to assume the truth of Christianity, that by exhibiting it in the way in which itself claims to be considered, he might set forth those great consistencies among the principles and facts of Christianity in regarding which its truth—previously only assumed—commands an assent which is cordially yielded by sincere and serious minds. Accordingly, the author now demands of his readers, "that the Gospel be listened to on the supposition that it is true: and then, let it be proved false, if that can be done." He maintains that thus he but leaves the Christian argument "to follow in that course which is proper to the exposition, to the due conveyance, and to the demonstration of any other, and of every other system of proof in which premises are assumed, legitimate conclusions arrived at, difficulties cleared up, and counter-suppositions shown to be untenable or futile."

The argument is, that, from the acts and discourses of Christ we gather that His mission, as toward the human family, had Three Purposes; and that the supernatural element in the Christian system has a meaning which is peculiar in relation to each of these three purposes; and that, though inseparable from it, this supernatural element is not the substance of this system, but adjunctive and incidental to it. The Three Purposes of the Mission of Christ, as conceived and represented by Himself, are these:—

"First—That he knew himself to have appeared in the world to bring about, by means of principles which

he originated, or which he authenticated, a SECULAR REFORMATION; that is to say, a purification, a rectification, and an ennobling of man's life, individually and socially, as related to this present course of things—even that life individual of which death is the termination, and that life social which matures itself in races—expires with them, and renews itself in other and remote regions.

"The second and the prominent purpose of Christ's mission was the rescue of a gathering—call it, if you will, an election—from out of the million millions of the human family, and the conferring upon these—whom he calls 'His own'—the life divine, the life immortal—ever a new and imperishable existence, of which His own human immortality was to be at once the type and the pledge.

[And the third purpose] . . . "we infer from Christ's incidental utterances that he professes himself to have entered on the stage of the world, on the part of the Almighty—its Rightful Lord, to deliver the human family from under the hand of a lawless usurper—to restore truth and order—to overthrow the tyranny, and to bind and expel the tyrant; and having done so—to 'lead captivity captive.'"

In following this outline, the author's design is to show that the series of miracles recorded by the Evangelists, consummated as they were by the miracle of Christ's Resurrection, "occupy a place of perpetual efficacy in relation, separately, to each of the three above-named purposes of his mission, as Saviour of the world, in a secular sense, as Redeemer of His people, and as Conqueror in the world of spirits." The argument is carried on with calm strength and confidence in the impregnability of the position taken; and is abundantly rich in profound and free thought, and in original and striking suggestion. It is possible, that the Theist who is an anti-supernaturalist, and still more, the disbeliever who has taken up with one of the several phases which the Atheism of this time wears, will read this book, not only without admitting the force of the reasoning, but, even allowing that it assumes the truth of that which it has to prove to be true,—that it ignores the difficulties which lie in the pretension to the miraculous, and indeed, in the very conception of a miracle,—and that it is false to the facts of the present position of Christianity in relation to its adversaries in the assumption that the historical and critical argument on the negative side has confessedly failed, and on the affirmative side is irresistible. And we acknowledge ourselves to have felt something of incompleteness in the reasoning, on the supposition that it be regarded from the point of view of philosophical or critical Disbelief. This is partly to be attributed to the author's having at first planned a series of tracts which should embrace a wider range of topics; but his leisure has not permitted the complete fulfilment of that intention. But even had the discussion been greatly extended, we conceive there would still have been left room for the inquiries—Whether an argument on a question which is susceptible of moral evidence only, must not inevitably assume either the truth or falsehood of that which is in question, in order to the grouping of the evidence so that it have its proper bearing on the determination of the question?—and, whether, with Christendom as a fact, and with the undeniable certainty that Christianity has taken "the most intimate hold of the deepest principles of human nature," in all its varieties and conditions, it be more reasonable that the question should be determined on the hypothesis that it is false, or that it is true? And does not our author assume justly, that a candid and serious mind will feel the necessity of hearing Christianity speak according to its own sense of what itself is; and that he will esteem this absolutely essential to seeing its assumed facts and truths in their true position and relations? The argument, then, is less for the disbeliever who has reached positive denial, than for the "religious sceptic"—the sincere doubter, who, without predetermination to find it false, seeks to know what is the evidence for Christianity by which he may possibly gain "the restoration of belief."

The author, at the commencement of the present tract, expresses confidently the opinion that the progress of the controversy between the Christian and the anti-Christian approximates daily to a final issue; and the alternative is this—CHRISTIANITY OR ATHEISM. We have long felt that this is the case—that no other alternative is before us: and the cold negations and outbreaking impiety of utter disbelief, the philosophisms and sentimentalisms of mere Theism, and the conclusions of historical criticism, both negative and positive, all are contributing to this issue. And we rejoice that it is so; and wait with assurance and hope the result of the trial of that issue. "Any longer to repel Atheism, and at the same time to discard Christianity, is impossible." "When we have trod the Theistic ground as far as it may be trod, Christianity is ready to collapse upon us, and to challenge us to surrender."

It is not now improper to speak of the author of "The Restoration of Belief" by name, as we believe the latest advertisements of the book acknowledge it to be the production of Mr. ISAAC

Taylor. Many as are the services Mr. Taylor has rendered to literature, and to the cause of Christian truth, we consider this valuable volume to be the most acceptable and useful of all. He has surpassed himself:—on the demand of a great subject he has put forth his best powers, and has done his greatest. The ripe thought, the great knowledge, the rich and rare illustrations, the close reasoning, will be recognised by all readers. What is generally called "style," has never, we think, in Mr. Taylor's previous writings, been so natural and free, so perfectly transparent, so exquisitely expressive, as here. And we especially name with admiration the *spirit* of the book—full of faith and firmness in defence of the truth, but calm and candid towards opponents:—indeed, it is a most gentlemanly, and most Christian, piece of controversial writing. The recent outbursts of unbelief in this country have called forth no work more likely than this to do service to Christians themselves, in giving them a more rational hold on the facts and principles of the Gospel; or more likely to have a high and enduring place in the library of Christian Evidences.

*Lyra Germanica: Hymns for the Sundays and Chief Festivals of the Christian Year.* Translated from the German, by CATHERINE WINKWORTH. London: Longman and Co.

PROTESTANT Germany is rich in Hymns and Sacred Songs. Some of the most excellent and best loved in our own language are translations or imitations of German originals; and our "Hymnology" might be further greatly enriched by additions from the same source. The thanks of English Christians are due to the translator of the volume before us, for the "labour of love" by which she has brought to the help of their devotion a collection of poetry so true, so spiritually pious, so heart-stirring and refreshing. Many of these pieces will root themselves amongst us,—if not as hymns for public worship, at least as songs in solitude or psalms of life.

Miss Catherine Winkworth's Introduction to this "Lyra Germanica," contains a brief sketch of the history of sacred poetry in Germany since the Reformation. The first period of that history extends from Luther to the Thirty Years' War; and includes the most classical and celebrated of the German hymns. Faithful and powerful as are Miss Winkworth's translations, it is in rendering these earlier compositions that she appears to us least successful. Luther's "Christmas Child's Song" has been translated with a pith and simplicity truer to the original than the version given here; and Carlyle's translation of the famous *Kine festa Burg ist unser Gott* is still unapproached for its magnificent trumpet tone.

The hymns of the times of the Thirty Years War form a second period in German sacred song, which reached its climax in Paul Gerhardt, the best known amongst ourselves of the hymn-writers of the Lutheran Church—of whom Miss Winkworth justly says, that he "possessed loftier poetical genius and a richer variety of thought and feeling than any other." It cannot be unacceptable for us to extract a few stanzas from Gerhardt—beloved of all for his "Commit thou all thy ways," &c.:—

"If God be on my side,  
Then let who will oppose,  
For oft ere now to Him I cried,  
And He hath quell'd my foes.  
If Jesus be my Friend,  
If God doth love me well,  
What matters all my foes intend,  
Though strong they be and fell?  
Here I can firmly rest—  
I dare to boast of this—  
That God, the Highest and the Best,  
My Friend and Father is.

His Spirit in me dwells,  
O'er all my mind He reigns,  
All care and sadness He dispels,  
And soothes away all pains.

He whispers in my breast  
Sweet words of holy cheer,  
How he who seeks in God his rest  
Shall ever find Him near;  
How God hath built above  
A city fair and new,  
Where eye and heart shall see and prove  
What faith hath counted true.

My heart for gladness springs,  
It cannot more be sad,  
For very joy it laughs and sings—  
Sees nought but sunshine glad.  
The sun that glads mine eyes  
Is Christ the Lord I love;  
I sing for joy of that which lies  
Stored up for us above."

Other writers of this period, especially Heermann, Altenburg, and Von Lowenstern, gave to the Church many exquisite compositions, of several of which—as Altenburg's hymn, known as "Gustavus Adolphus's Battle Song," and Heermann's, "Thou weepst o'er Jerusalem"—Miss Winkworth has given finely expressive versions.

In the latter half of the seventeenth century, the school of Franck and Angelus was founded;

in which breathes the spiritual and mystical feeling represented by the well-known hymns, "Thou hidden love of God," &c., and "Thee will I love, my strength, my tower," &c. Tersteegen is esteemed by Miss Winkworth "the greatest poet of this school; his hymns have great beauty, and bespeak a tranquil and child-like soul, filled and blessed with the contemplation of God." To him belongs the hymn, "Lo, God is here! let us adore," which is exquisitely beautiful even in Wesley's imperfect version. We must give entire the shortest of his hymns, as translated in this volume—it is for Easter-day:—

"O Glorious Head, Thou livest now!  
Let us, Thy members, share Thy life;  
Canst Thou behold their need, nor bow  
To raise Thy children from the strife  
With self and sin, with death and dark distress,  
That they may live to Thee in holiness?  
Barth knows Thee not, but evermore  
Thou livest in Paradise, in peace;  
Thither my soul would also soar,  
Let one from all the creatures cease:  
Dead to the world, but to Thy Spirit known,  
I live to Thee, O Prince of life, alone.  
Break thro' my bonds whate'er it cost,  
What is not thine within me slay,  
Give me the lot I covet most,  
To rise as Thou hast risen to-day.  
Nought can I do, a slave to death I pine,  
Work Thou in me, O Power and Life Divine!  
Work Thou in me, and heavenward guide  
My thoughts and wishes, that my heart  
Waver no more nor turn aside,  
But fix for ever where Thou art.  
Thou art not far from us; who loves Thee well,  
While yet on earth in heaven with Thee may dwell."

A very beautiful hymn by Deszler, which in Miss Winkworth's translation commences, "O Friend of souls, how well is me," &c., is much more sweetly, though very freely, versified in a lately published little volume of "Hymns and Sacred Songs," where it begins, "O Lord, how happy is the time."—indeed, Deszler's original is there improved upon, by the concentration of the thoughts in fewer words than his own, and those the choicest and most expressive. We must pass by the hymns of Anton Ulrich, Von Canitz, Arndt, Richter, and Novalis; although they have poetical and religious merits the highest and rarest: and close our extracts with the evening hymn of Claudius:—

"The moon hath risen on high,  
And in the clear dark sky  
The golden stars all brightly glow;  
And black and hush'd the woods,  
While o'er the fields and floods  
The white mists hover to and fro.  
How still the earth! how calm!  
What dear and home-like charm  
From silent twilight doth she borrow!  
Like to some quiet room,  
Where, wrapt in still soft gloom,  
We sleep away the daylight's sorrow.  
Look up; the moon to-night  
Shows us but half her light,  
And yet we know her round and fair.  
At other things how oft  
We in our blindness scoff'd,  
Because we saw not what was there.  
We haughty sons of men  
Have but a narrow ken,  
We are but sinners poor and weak;  
Yet airy dreams we build,  
And deem us wise and skill'd,  
And come not nearer what we seek.  
Thy mercy let us see,  
Nor find in vanity  
Our joy; nor trust in what departs;  
But true and simple grow,  
And live to Thee below  
With sunny, pure, and childlike hearts.  
Let death all gently come  
At last to take us home,  
And let us meet him fearlessly;  
And when these bonds are riven,  
Oh take us to Thy heaven,  
Our Lord and God, to dwell with Thee.  
We sink to slumber now,  
Lord, in Thy name; do Thou  
Forgive our sins, and o'er our heads  
Keep watch the livelong night,  
And let soft sleep alight  
On us, and on all sick and painful beds."

Our quotations are not the best parts of the volume; the most excellent pieces of all are too long for us, and will not suffer abridgment. We have only to add, that this "Lyra" takes its materials from Bunsen's German Hymn-book; and that the translator has arranged them according to the festivals and fasts of the ecclesiastical year.

*Glaucus; or, The Wonders of the Shore.* By CHARLES KINGSLEY. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

THIS work—based on an article contributed to the *North British Review*, in November last—is one of the best little books we ever read;—most quickening to the understanding, improving to the heart, healthful to the spirits, and every way delightful. We have been reading it at the seaside. It has been our companion in rambles by the sands and the cliffs, and out to the extreme low-water mark; and it has given us a new interest in the shore and its wonders—has imparted a really

human interest to the living things of the tide-pools, and even to the poor jelly fishes helplessly stranded on the sand—quite different from that languid curiosity or pseudo-scientific inquiry with which we have looked at the same objects a hundred times before. "Glaucus" contains remarkable specimens of Mr. Kingsley's wonderful power of word-painting; exquisite bits of description, written with the enthusiasm of a naturalist and the feeling of a poet; large-hearted and large-thoughted teachings about nature, man, and God; and everywhere a living recognition of God our Creator and Father, as revealing His presence, wisdom, might, and mercy, in the works of His hands.

We purposely abstain from quoting, though every page is tempting. But we want our readers to get the book: they will be thoroughly charmed with it, and find it do them good. Especially to every visitor to the seaside, whether idler or invalid, health-seeker or pleasure-seeker, do we give the honest advice, to make Mr. Kingsley their companion:—he will give freshness and joy to hours that else were weary, and will add rememberable benefits to their autumn holiday.

*Leon; or, Old Paul's Treasure.* A Guide to Young Merchantmen seeking Goodly Pearls. London: Darton and Co.

THE secondary title of this book tells that it is for young people—for children. And it is written, too, by one who loves children, and who understands them, and who knows how to win them and to touch their hearts. It is not often that we have been so thoroughly pleased with a child's book:—the story is charming; its spirit, fresh and genial; its teaching, healthy and wise; and the piety it breathes, cheerful and tender. The character of "Old Paul" is a really fine conception. The incidents of the tale are very interesting—perhaps one or two a little unnecessarily painful,—its word-pictures of scenery are quite beautiful,—and that which is innermost to the story, in the representation of the feelings and thoughts, the temptations and moral victories, of childhood, discloses knowledge and power which may do much more—though, perhaps, nothing more useful and delightful—than write good fiction, with a religious aim, for children. We heartily commend the book: the young folks of every family into which it goes will account it one of their best treasures—as we have had the opportunity of seeing it is held to be among a goodly group to whom it is already familiar.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

History of the Christian Church. Trübner and Co.  
Patriarchy; or, the Family. Partridge, Oakley, and Co.  
The Postdiluvian History. J. S. Hodson.  
Bode's Bampton Lectures. Longman and Co.  
Modern Mysteries. Jewell and Co.  
Blenham. W. and F. G. Cash.  
A Londoner's Walk to the Land's End. Chapman and Hall.  
Geological Facts. A. Hall and Co.  
The Battle-day. Routledge and Co.  
Olga. Hamilton and Co.  
English Poets, Vol. VI. J. W. Parker and Son.  
The Watchman. G. Routledge and Co.  
The Last of the Czars. Partridge, Oakley, and Co.  
Expository Sketches, &c. Wertheim and Co.  
The Traveller's Library. Longman and Co.  
George Jacob Holyoake, &c. Trübner and Co.  
The Memorial of Jesus. Ward and Co.  
May I Go to the Ball? John Snow.  
The Missionary of Kilmany. T. Constable and Co.  
The Martyr Spirit. Ward and Co.  
A Visit to the Water Fowl.  
A Letter to my Old Friends.  
The True Belief. T. Constable and Co.  
The Coming of the Kingdom. Ibid.  
The Remarks, &c. Hamilton and Co.  
Baptism. Houlston and Stoneman.  
Specimen of a Revision, &c. Trübner and Co.  
Excelsior. J. Groom.  
Wirksworth Wakes.  
A Letter and Reply. Wilkins, Derby.  
On the Catechism, &c. Ibid.

#### LITERARY EXTRACTS.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE.—Excess of exercise to the degree of fatigue is an occasional error of convalescence. The opposite error is so much more common that exercise is over-preached. A man will think he can hardly walk too much; yet he may come to his food with not strength enough left for digestion, and he may get to his pillow with an exhaustion which makes sleep rather a torpor than a refreshment. It is for this that horseback exercise is the medicine it is—the horse having the fatigue, and you the exercise. To sufficiently jar and agitate the liver and other internal organs (for some convalescents), the legs and loins must be overworked. Pedestrian exercise, particularly, exhausts the spine and brain—"therefore (says the most celebrated English physician), the kind of exercise least suited to intellectually hard-working men." The thorough shake up, which is got in the saddle, is without effort, or with the effort only of such muscles as can best afford it; and the student rider comes back with physical forces all refreshed, besides the exhilaration of movement for the spirits and change of scene for the mind.

THE PRESENT EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—It has been said that Alexander II. has military tastes. How could it be otherwise, considering the education given by the Emperor Nicholas to his sons? Still, we much doubt whether they go to the extent of those of his predecessor:

we doubt, more especially, whether they will ever evince themselves in that brutal and petty caporalism which the late Czar was so fond of displaying. Alexander II. has not the implacable firmness of his father; but he has more noble and elevated views; he never fritters away his energies, in the littleness of military service and the puerile details of barrack life. Alexander II., however, is not the man of the camp and the field. He loves his ease and his comforts; he is fond of pleasure. . . . Gentleman rather than soldier, he will probably always prefer the intellectual repose of the closet to the parade-ground, and the drawing-room to the barrack. His domestic virtues endear him to his family. Peace reigns on his household hearth—a peace embellished by the more refined pleasures. His wife gives the tone to all, and is admired and esteemed for her exquisite taste and talent. She is said to have the soul of another Catharine II. It is still to be seen what influence she will exercise on the commencing reign. Of gay, frank, and kindly disposition, Alexander II. sheds a great charm over his private life. His friends are devoted to him; for he is faithful to them. . . . His personal feelings all tend towards the West, without shocking, however, the sincere and true of the national party. His preferences lean rather towards England than France. He has English tastes, loves the English, and admires the English constitution. Some go so far as to say, that, were he master of his own empire, he would attempt the establishment of similar institutions. Alexander II. is religious, but no more, no less, than any other well-educated Russian, whose faith has been purified by contact with European civilisation. He must put on a very thick mask, if he would play the part of Orthodox Pope as his father played it. This has been sufficiently proved in his discussions with M. de Nesselrode, relative to the publication of his last manifesto to the Synod. It is evident that he yielded to the imperative necessities of his position, rather than to his own convictions; and this circumstance has not escaped the ever-watchful suspicion of the ultra-Russian party. . . . The necessities of his new position, he says, are such as he cannot immediately master. He has taken up the sceptre under exceptional circumstances, and found himself face to face with a system, which he cannot repudiate without some transition. He owes much delicacy to the memory of his father: he must treat with scrupulous care the old Russian party, so fanatically over-excited. Having been popularly represented as weak and without consistency, he is obliged, perhaps, to fall into the contrary excess, at first, in order to counteract this opinion. That which in any other monarch would be deemed justice, might be treated in him as pusillanimity. But the day will come when the new Emperor will shake off the yoke, and boldly inaugurate the era that will bear his name.—*M. Leonzon le Duc's Personal Recollections of Alexander II.*

### Cleanings.

The admissions to the Crystal Palace for the week ending Sept. 14 were 43,630.

If you would be pungent, be brief; for it is with words as with sunbeams, the more they are condensed the deeper they burn.

During the sessions at Wakefield a witness was asked if he was not a husbandman, when he hesitated for a moment, then coolly replied, amid the laughter of the court, "No, sir, I've not married."

An American, sitting on a very hard seat in a railway carriage, said, "Wal, they tell me these here cushions air stuffed with feathers. They may have put the feathers in 'em, but darn me if I don't think they've left the fowls in too!"

"I wish I could sew. I believe one reason why women are so much more cheerful, generally than men, is because they can work, and vary more their employments. Lady—used to teach her sons carpet work. All men ought to learn to sew."—*Rev. Sydney Smith.*

A live lizard, measuring nineteen inches in length, was posted in Somersetshire, directed to Dr. Pettigrew, in London, and actually arrived safe and lively after having undergone no less than eight processes of post-office stampings. Four postage stamps covered the weight. A live bluebottle that was placed as food for the lizard was dead at the journey's end.

A total eclipse of the moon is to take place on the 25th of October. It will commence at fifty-three minutes past five in the morning, will be totally immersed at thirty-three minutes past six, and at its height at thirty-eight minutes past seven. The astronomers of Australia will alone be able to watch its phases.

It is said that on a certain occasion the Earl of Aberdeen (confidentially) confessed to Sir James Graham that "he knew not how to manage the Irish members." "Do as I do with the corporation of Carlisle," said the Knight of Netherby. "How's that?" asked Aberdeen. "Oil them well—oil them well," was the reply of Sir James.—*Kendal Mercury.*

In a lecture lately given by the Rev. Dr. Cumming, he quoted the following lines, which he stated that he had copied from an old volume of the fifteenth century:—

"In twicetwo hundred years the Bear  
The Crescent will assail;  
But, if the Cock and Bull unite,  
The Bear will not prevail.

"But mark! in twice ten years again,  
Let Islam know and fear,  
The Cross shall stand, the Crescent wane,  
Dissolve, and disappear."

The evil of drug-taking grows like that of dram-drinking. When a person takes an aperient, it leaves

a state of things behind it, in consequence of its very action, different from what it was given for. The supposed or would-be invalid has recourse to stronger doses; to others still more powerful, and so on till he cannot do without something of the kind, and till his digestive powers are permanently weakened.

Generals Pelissier and Le Vaillant, the Minister of War, are schoolfellows, and have always been such close and intimate friends that they *tutoyer* each other. The telegraphic communications between them during the siege were of a very amusing character. On one occasion, Pelissier, being a little teased, answered "Tu m'embêtes." The Emperor was very anxious that something should be undertaken on the 18th of June; and Le Vaillant telegraphed to that effect. Pelissier answered, "Impossible!" The reply was, "L'Empereur dit qu'il n'y a rien d'impossible." Pelissier rejoined, "Qu'il vienne donc le faire lui-même." The Emperor laughed heartily at the reply. The French Government is certainly fortunate in the possession of a general of so determined a spirit.—*United Service Gazette.*

The New York correspondent of *The Congregationalist* writes: Dr. H., who is pastor of an orthodox church, had been for some time annoyed by the forwardness of a lay brother to "speak," whenever an opportunity was offered, to the frequent exclusion of those whose remarks had a greater tendency to edification. This had been carried so far that the pastor, whenever he stated that "an opportunity would now be afforded for any brother to offer an exhortation," had always a secret dread of the loquacious member. On one special occasion the latter prefaced a prosy, incoherent harangue, with an account of a previous controversy he had been carrying on with the great adversary. "My friends," said he, "the devil and I have been fighting for more than twenty minutes; he told me not to speak tonight, but I determined I would; he said some of the rest could speak better than I, but still I felt that I could not keep silent; he even whispered that I spoke too often, and that nobody wanted to hear me; but I was not to be put down that way, and now that I have gained the victory, I must tell you all that is in my heart." Then followed the tedious harangue aforesaid. As they were coming out of the session-room, the good pastor inclined his head so that his mouth approached the ear of the militant member, and whispered: "Brother, I think the devil was right."

### BIRTHS.

Sept. 17, at Accrington, the wife of the Rev. C. WILLIAMS, Baptist minister, of a daughter.

Sept. 14, at Dias, Norfolk, the wife of ARTHUR BOGGIS, draper, of a son.

Sept. 15, at 6, Eccleston-terrace South, the wife of Mr. WM. SETH SMITH, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

Sept. 11, at the Baptist Chapel, Fairford, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. J. M. Stephens, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. Frise, minister of the chapel, the Rev. THOMAS KING, of Semley, Wilts, to CHARLOTTE SELINA, youngest daughter of the late Mr. JOHN MORTIMER STEPHENS.

Sept. 11, at the Baptist Chapel, Elythorne, by the Rev. Ebenezer Pledge, Mr. BENJAMIN BATLY, of Deal, to SARAH ANNE, only daughter of Mr. WM. KINGFORD, of the same place.

Sept. 12, at the Poultry Chapel, London, by the Rev. J. Teedale Davis (brother-in-law of the bride), Mr. PHILIP HUMBLEY BARKES, M.R.C.S., of North Woolwich, nephew of Lieut.-Colonel Humbley, of Eynesbury, Hunts, to HARRIET, seventh daughter of W. G. BAINLEY, Esq., of Willington Beds.

Sept. 10, at St. Mary's, Leicester, by the Rev. J. Wing, Mr. T. WILLS, to MARY, fourth daughter of the late Mr. T. ORTON, of Walton-by-Kimcote.

Sept. 15, in the Congregational Chapel, Erdington, by the Rev. J. A. James, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. H. J. Heathcote, WM. FISHER JAMES, Esq., Wellington-road, Edgbaston, to MARIA, youngest daughter of WM. FOWLER, Esq., Birchgreen, near Birmingham.

Sept. 6, at St. Mark Church, Cheshire, W. NESBITT, Esq., A.M., Professor of Greek, Queen's College, Galway, to JENNIE KATHLEEN, eldest daughter of the late G. M. M. ALEXANDER, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

Sept. 11, at the Independent Chapel, Horsham, by the Rev. E. James, the Rev. LOUIS HENRIKSEN, of Pavement Chapel, Islington, to MISS HOLMES, eldest daughter of G. B. HOLMES, Esq., of Horsham.

### DEATHS.

Sept. 13, Mr. JOSEPH PRIEST, of the firm of Priest and Booth, Friday-street, Manchester, aged forty-eight.

Sept. 17, MELBA, wife of JOHN TODD, Esq., Oxford House, Oxford-road, Manchester.

Sept. 12, FREDERICK NOEL, the youngest son of the Rev. W. MAY, Baptist minister, Burton Latimer, aged three.

Sept. 14, Admiral Gordon, of Nile-street, Bath.

Sept. 3, at his residence, Merford, Montgomeryshire, Mr. DAVID GRIFFITH, for upwards of forty years doctee of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church in Meifod, aged seventy-three.

Sept. 16, at Mitcham, Mrs. PRATT, widow of the late Mr. THOS. PRATT, of Mitcham-common, and daughter of the late Rev. J. STANLEY, of Bessels-green, Kent, in her eighty-fourth year.

Aug. 31, after a short and severe illness, Mr. J. H. COLLIER, second son of Mr. JOHN COLLIER, Southgate-street, Leicester.

Aug. 27, at Balaklava, of fever, AUGUSTUS TONY STAINES CUTLER, First Lieutenant Royal Marines, only son of JOHN CUTLER, Esq., of Ramsgate, aged twenty-six.

Aug. 30, shot while (by his senior officer being disabled) commanding a company of his regiment ordered to repel a sortie of the Russians before Sebastopol, GEORGE BREYTON PRESTON, Lieutenant 97th Regiment, third and youngest surviving son of WM. ROBERT PRESTON, Esq., of Minstead Lodge, New Forest, Hampshire, in his twentieth year.

Sept. 7, in the trenches before Sebastopol, Captain DUNCAN F. B. BUCKLEY, Scots Fusilier Guards, second surviving son of Major-General BUCKLEY, M.P., in his twenty-fifth year.

Sept. 8, in the assault of Sebastopol, RICHARD GREENVILLE DEANE, of Her Majesty's 30th Regiment, the youngest son of the Rev. GEORGE DEANE, of Brighton, Hants, aged eighteen.

Killed, at the taking of Sebastopol, MAXIMILIAN MONTAGU HAMMOND, Captain 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Sept. 12, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of Mr. D. CROSLLEY, of Farnworth, near Bolton, Lancashire, in her twenty-sixth year.

Aug. 29, at Sunderland, the Rev. J. BANE, of Norton, Baptist Minister, aged sixty-five.

Aug. 30, GEORGE, son of the Rev. GEORGE COWELL, Incumbent of Lydgate, Saddleworth, who lost his life in attempting to save one of his schoolfellows from drowning, aged eighteen.

Sept. 5, at his house in Buccleuch-place, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, the Rev. ANDREW ARTHUR, co-pastor of the Baptist congregation in Bristol-place, Edinburgh, along with Mr. Dickie and Mr. Anderson. He preached twice on the Sabbath, but was seized on Monday evening with paralysis of the brain, and after lingering in unconsciousness until Wednesday night, about eight o'clock, he quietly breathed his last.

Sept. 1, drowned in the river Thames, through the swamping of a boat, and while saving the life of his youngest brother, JOHN,

eldest son of JOHN DALY, Esq., Grove-park, Camberwell, deeply regretted, aged twenty-seven.

Sept. 7, at Whittlesey, JOHN BURNHAM, Esq., one of the Deputy-Lieutenants for the county of Cambridge, aged seventy.

Sept. 9, at Pristwood, CHARLOTTE MARGARET, the wife of J. H. H. FOLEY, Esq., M.P., in the fifty-sixth year of her age.

Sept. 10, at the Vicarage, N. rham, the Rev. WILLIAM STEPHEN GILLY, D.D., Canon of Durham, and Vicar of Norham, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

### Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Bank of England on Thursday increased the rate of discount from 4 per cent., at which it was fixed on Thursday week, to 4½ per cent. This scarcely expected measure is attributed to the heavy drain of gold on account of the Turkish loan, the war expenditure in the Crimea, the non-arrival of Australian vessels, and the extraordinary firmness of the corn market, in the face of a satisfactory harvest at home and an unusual surplus in the United States and Canada, has disappointed all expectations, and led to the transmission of large orders, accompanied by specie, to the Danube and elsewhere. These circumstances combined with the increasing difficulties of the French money market, owing to the reckless speculation and drain of bullion, have kept the Stock Exchange in a very depressed state during the past week. Consols have been gradually declining. A further fall of ½ per cent. was established to-day in the English funds. Sales still preponderate, and no check to the decline was observable up to the close of business this afternoon, the market finally leaving off at the lowest point yet touched. Realisations of stock held by bankers and others have been induced by the pressure in the money market, and the floating supply of stock is thus augmented. In the Stock Exchange money continues to command 3½ to 4 per cent. on Government securities. In Lombard-street, to-day, the money market was rather easier, but a good demand for accommodation is still experienced by the Bank of England. The caution shown by the London market, and the heavy decline in the stock of coin and bullion in the Bank of France, appear at length to have given a decided check to the speculative spirit which has so long been prevalent in Paris, and the duration of which has been prolonged by the late successes in the Crimea. An instalment of ten per cent. on the April loan fell due to-day, and will absorb 1,600,000*l.*

In Foreign Shares dulness prevails, and the quotations show little movement. Mexican Bonds are at 21½. Sardinian Stock flatter at 85. Spanish Three per Cents. are weak, at 38½; ditto Passive, 5; ditto Committee Certificates, 4½ per cent. Turkish Six per Cents. quiet, at 91.

In the Share Market considerable activity has been shown, but prices in general have been heavy, there being a decline in several instances of 10s. In Foreign Shares prices are hardly so firm.

In Mining Shares St. John Del Rey are quoted firm at 27. Great Nugget Vein, ½. Lusitania, 3. United Mexican, 3. Banks remain quiet, with but slight variation. Australasias have dropped 11. Commercial of London, 31. London Joint Stock remains at 32½. Orientals, 42½. Union of Australia, 71½. Canada Government Bonds have fallen to 112½. Crystal Palace, 2½; ditto Preference, 5½ ex. div. General Screw Steam, 5s. flatter. Peninsular and Oriental, 68½. South Australian Land, 36.

Although the Foreign Exchanges keep rising, and, therefore, are more in favour of this country, the export of gold continues active. Last week the shipments included, not only all the arrivals, but also large sums drawn from the Bank of England. The imports were 534,000*l.* The returns of the Bank of France for the month ending Thursday last show a decrease in the bullion of about 2,000,000*l.*, and a decrease in the Treasury deposits of 5,000,000*l.*

The trade reports from the manufacturing towns for the past week confirm the views already expressed of the general soundness of all departments of business, the rapid rise in the Bank rate of discount, and, what is termed in many quarters, the unaccountable advance in the grain market, not having produced any feeling of anxiety or distrust. At Manchester there has been rather less activity than in the preceding week; but prices are steady, and the demand about equal to the supply. The Birmingham advices describe uninterrupted firmness in the iron trade, followed by an increase of wages, which, however, in the coal districts, it is feared, will lead only to the usual result of the men doing less work. In the other occupations of the place there are signs of improvement, and the construction of rolling machines for crushing malt, required under the act of Parliament to come into operation in December next, furnishes a new and extensive branch of employment. The business of the district has been palpably benefited by the break up of the reckless houses which derived a false credit from the joint stock banks, and regarding the liquidation of whose affairs every effort continues to be made to prevent publicity. Many small insolvencies are likewise taking place, mostly in consequence of the

facilities for ruin furnished by loan societies, analogous to those given by some of the London assurance companies, which have recently been illustrated on a grander scale. At Nottingham this is the quiet season, but there is every confidence in future prospects. In the woollen districts there has been no alteration. The fall of Sebastopol has fully counteracted the effect of the altered state of the money market, and the event is to be celebrated to-night at Leeds by a municipal and general illumination. The Irish linen markets are not active, but quotations are firm and stocks moderate.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week, comprised seven vessels—two to Sydney, two to Adelaide, one to Port Phillip, one to New Zealand, and one to Swan River—with an aggregate capacity of 4,946 tons. The rates of freight have not recovered from the late depression.

#### PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	90½	90½	90½	90½	90	90½
Consols for Ac-						
count	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
3 per Cent. Red.	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut
New 3 per Cent.	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut
Annuities	Shut	91½	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut
India Stock	Shut	230	230	230	230	229
Bank Stock	Shut	Shut	Shut	216	Shut	Shut
Exchequer-bills	14 pm	10 pm	5 pm	Shut	Shut	Shut
India Bonds	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut
Long Annuities	Shut	4	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut

### The Gazette.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)  
An Account, pursuant to the act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 8th day of Sept., 1855.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued, £27,668,005	Government Debt, £11,015,100
	Other Securities, 2,984,900
	Gold Coin & Bullion, 13,668,005
	Silver Bullion, 549,371
£27,668,005	£27,668,005

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital, £14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity), £13,031,088
Reserve, 3,637,340	Other Securities, 16,637,227
Public Deposits, 7,591,337	Notes, 7,525,500
Bank Stock, 10,970,353	Gold and Silver Coin, 549,371
Seven Day and other Bills, 991,556	
£27,743,586	£27,743,586

Sept. 13, 1855.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, September 14, 1855.

#### BANKRUPT.

**FOLEY, F. S.**, Goldsmith-street, City, warehouseman, Sept. 25, Oct. 26; solicitors, Messrs. Robinson, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street.

**BENNETT, W.**, Little Warley, Essex, miller, Sept. 24, Oct. 18; solicitors, Messrs. Treher and White, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury; and Mr. Duffield, Chelmsford.

**GILL, J.**, King-street, Camden-town, licensed victualler, Sept. 21, Oct. 16; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Gresham-street.

**M'LEAN, G. A.**, High Holborn, tailor, Sept. 21, Oct. 18; solicitor, Mr. Gillham, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

**LIGHTSTEIN, L.**, Great St. Helen's, City, merchant, Sept. 26, Oct. 23; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Gresham-street.

**KEELING, W.**, Birmingham, merchant, Sept. 26, Oct. 24; solicitor, Mr. Jabet, Birmingham.

**HOPKINS, W.**, Birmingham, grocer, Sept. 29, Oct. 19; solicitor, Mr. Bartlett, Birmingham.

**HODGES, A. S.**, Glastonbury, Somersetshire, photographer, Sept. 24, Oct. 22; solicitors, Mr. Bullied, Glastonbury; and Messrs. Abbot and Lucas, Bristol.

**ANSON, W. J.**, Leeds, Yorkshire, cloth merchant, Sept. 28, Oct. 26; solicitors, Mr. Waller, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn; and Messrs. Payne and Co., Leeds.

**LACE, J. F.**, and **ADDISON, L.**, Liverpool, printers, Sept. 25, Oct. 23; solicitors, Messrs. Watkins and Son, Bolton; and Mr. Dodge, Liverpool.

**JOHNSON, E.**, Liverpool, flour dealer, Sept. 24, Oct. 22; solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

**ATKINSON, G.**, Liverpool, grocer, Sept. 24, Oct. 22; solicitor, Mr. Bartlett, Liverpool.

**CLARK, W.**, Altrincham, Cheshire, joiner, Sept. 25, Oct. 16; solicitors, Messrs. Whitworth, Manchester.

**COOPER, W. E.**, and **COOPER, D.**, Manchester, and Mottram, Cheshire, tallow chandlers, Sept. 28, Nov. 7; solicitors, Messrs. Atkinson and Co., Manchester.

#### DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 6, J. Warburton, Sheffield, edge tool manufacturer—Oct. 6, W. Waller, jun., Chesterfield, Derbyshire, ironfounder—Oct. 6, J. Eyre, Sheffield, grocer—Oct. 6, F. A. Hatton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, auctioneer.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

R. S. Humphreys and H. Humphreys, Lima, Peru, merchants—E. Spencer and G. Wareing, Preston, Lancashire, ironfounders—W. S. Hayes and W. Hayes, Hales Owen and Oldbury, Worcestershire, attorneys—W. Wileman and J. Wileman, Louth, Lincolnshire, cordwainers—R. Bromley and H. Waddington, Burnley, Lancashire, gold twist manufacturers—J. R. Morrison, J. W. McLaren, and J. Renshaw, Crown-court, City, general merchants; as far as regards J. R. Morrison—E. E. Colley and T. E. Tallent, Cook's-ground, Chelsea—H. Bathe and W. Boothby, Oldham, Lancashire, wine dealers—J. Wilson and E. Briggs, Nottingham, machine holders—D. Everett and J. Schooling, Great Garden-street, Whitechapel-road, wholesale ironmongers—E. J. Sadler and J. Yeomans, Hanley, Staffordshire, painters—E. Lawson and W. Poole, Manchester, plumbers—J. Trumble and W. Cooke, Leeds, and Oxford-street, paper hanging manufacturers—J. A. Headley and R. Newbold, Kingston-upon-Hull, wharfingers—S. E. Clark and G. Mosbery, Warwick-square, City, embossers—J. F. S. E. Clark and G. Mosbery, Beeston, Nottinghamshire, maltsters—C. A. Jaquin and T. Jennings, Monkwell-street, City, manufacturers of buttons—G. Guthrie and A. Scott, Brighton, drapers—J. Cooper and B. G. Cooper, Hazle Grove, near Stockport, cotton spinners—R. W. Bishop and W. B. Greenfield, Throgmorton-street, City, stockbrokers—F. G. Abell and H. Jones, Colchester, Essex, and Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, attorneys—B. Redfern and J. W. Graham, Manchester, stonemasons—C. Coe and E. Crowther, Manchester, merchants.

Tuesday, September 18, 1855.

#### BANKRUPT.

**WALKER, T.**, Petersfield, Hampshire, provision merchant, Oct. 5, Nov. 6; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Gresham-street.

**FAWCETT, F. W.**, and **PARROTT, W.**, Lisle-street, Leicester-square, wholesale boot manufacturers, Oct. 2, Nov. 6; solicitors, Messrs. Holme and Co., New-inn, Strand; and Mr. Shoosmith, Northampton.

**HART, W.**, Old-street, St. Luke's, licensed victualler, Sept. 28, Oct. 23; solicitors, Messrs. Young and Pews, Mark-lane.

**SQUIRE, E.**, Kingston-upon-Hull, timber merchant, Oct. 17, Nov. 7; solicitors, Messrs. Lightfoot and Co., Kingston-upon-Hull.

**SMITH, W. H.**, Birkenhead, Cheshire, hop merchant, Oct. 2 and 22; solicitor, Mr. Roby, Liverpool.

Stones, G. A., Bristol, carpenter, Oct. 1 and 30; solicitors, Messrs. Brittan and Son, Bristol.

#### DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 10, J. Chancellor, Phoenix-place, Clerkenwell, and Battersea, Surrey, funeral carriage master—Oct. 9, R. Pinhorn (separate estate), Southampton, tailor—Oct. 9, W. Piggott, Great Eversden, Cambridgeshire, general shopkeeper—Oct. 9, R. Willmott, Peterborough, Northamptonshire, tailor—Oct. 9, D. Halket, Herne Bay, Kent, shipowner—Oct. 9, J. Walley, Derby, boiler maker—Oct. 11, J. Robson, Durham, miller—Oct. 11, J. Dumble, Sunderland, Durham, commission agent—Oct. 8, M. Evans, Aberdare, Gloucestershire, grocer.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

S. Stones and C. Diver, Sheffield, Yorkshire, file manufacturers—E. G. Roberts and S. E. Low, London, commission merchants—G. P. P. Thoms, E. James, and J. Rosewall, Exeter, oil and colourmen—P. Aldrich and F. H. Harris, Mildenhall, Suffolk, surgeons—G. Brooke and E. A. Brooke, Leadenhall-market, City, provision agents—C. R. Harris and E. Edwards, Neath, Glamorganshire, fire brick makers—G. Clulee and B. Truelove, Aston, Warwickshire, timber merchants—J. Moore and N. Worsey, Birmingham, mercers—T. Morgan, E. J. Morgan, and C. C. Morgan, Tottenham-court-road, soap makers; as far as regards T. Morgan—J. Adlam and A. N. Henspath, Bristol, curriers—A. Mann, F. Nicholls, and H. Grasset, Antinfrans, City, commission agents—J. Webber and G. Hairs, Milk-street, City, shawl printers—T. W. Rammell and J. Lister, Trafalgar-square, civil engineers—G. Henderson, and J. Parker, York-buildings, Bermondsey, tailors—J. D. O. Ellis and J. T. Jordan, Manchester, commission agents—W. Brown, W. Yates, and C. Farrer, Suffolk-grove, Southwark, stock manufacturers—W. O. Bradley, T. Potts, and C. Tully, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship and insurance brokers; as far as regards T. Potts—W. N. Lloyd and G. Goodridge, Aldermanbury-postern, City, umbrella manufacturers—A. C. Cotterburne and V. Billiet, King-street, Cheapside, watchmakers.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

Meldrum, J., Glasgow, hotel keeper, Sept. 27.  
Robertson, G., Glasgow, bolt manufacturer, Sept. 28.  
McKenzie, J., Auchinnes and Dalbeattie, cattle dealer, Sept. 27.

#### DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Williamson, G., Rochdale, Lancashire, cotton cloth manufacturer, first div. of 17s. 6d., Oct. 2, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Pott's, Manchester—Shanley, P., Manchester, boot and shoe dealer, first div. of 4s., Oct. 9, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Fraser's, Manchester.

### Markets.

#### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 17.

We were more liberally supplied with new wheat from the neighbouring counties this morning, and there being less anxiety to purchase, the greater part of the samples were unsold at the close of the market, although offered at 1s to 2s per quarter under last Monday's prices. Holders of old and foreign not being disposed to take lower prices, very little was sold. Flour firm at full prices. Barley met with buyers is per quarter higher than on Monday last. Beans and peas fully as dear. The arrivals of oats were short, and fresh qualities free sale at last Monday's prices. Linseed and cakes quite as dear.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Wheat	
Essex and Kent, Red	74 to 80	Dantzic	78 to 94
Ditto White	82 88	Konigsberg, Red	74 86
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	78 86
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	78 86
Scotch	74 80	Danish and Holstein	76 82
Rye	54 56	East Friesland	72 76
Barley malling (new)	35 40	Petersburg	68 76
Distilling	—	Riga and Archangel	60 64
Malt (pale)	70 78	Polish Odessa	70 74
Beans, Mazagan	45 49	Marianopol	80 84
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	44 54
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	76 86
Peas, White	50 52	Barley, Pomeranian	35 38
Grey	40 42	Konigsberg	—
Maple	40 42	Danish	35 39
Boilers	40 42	East Friesland	29 32
Tares (English)	40 42	Egyptian	26 28
Foreign	40 42	Odessa	26 28
Oats (English feed)	27 29	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	42 43
Sack of 280 lbs.	68 72	Pigeon	44 46
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	37 40
Baltic	70 75	Peas, White	44 50
Black Sea	74 76	Oats—	
Hempseed	48 52	Dutch	26 31
Canaryseed	46 54	Jahde	25 31
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	23 28
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	25 30
German	—	Swedish	27 31
French	—	Petersburg	28 29
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 190 lbs.	
Linseed Cakes, 160 lbs to 160 lbs		New York	40 44
Rape Cake, 60 lbs to 70 lbs per ton		Spanish, per sack	62 64
Rapeseed, 420 lbs to 440 lbs per last		Carawayseed	36 40

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d to 11d; of household ditto, 9d to 9½d per 4lbs loaf.

#### BUTCHER'S MEAT, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 17.

The arrivals of stock direct by sea last week from Ireland were 124 beasts, and nearly 900 reached via Liverpool in tolerably fair condition. Advices from Holland state that, owing to the great demand on French accounts, prices of all kinds of stock are unusually high. We were well supplied with foreign stock to-day. The show from Ireland, viz., 800 beasts and 2,000 sheep, was good, and in excellent condition. The Irish beasts sold at from 27s to 31s each. From our own grazing districts, the arrivals of beasts were seasonably good, but their general condition was by no means first-rate. For all breeds, we had a slow trade, at last Monday's decline—the top figure for beef being 4s 10d per 8lbs. The arrivals of beasts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, were 2,900 short-horns; from other parts of England 400 of various breeds; and from Scotland 34 polled Scots. We were tolerably well, but not so far heavily, supplied with most breeds of sheep, the general weight of which was considerably less than on this day so'might. The mutton trade was in a sluggish state, but no change took place in prices. The best old Downs realised 5s per 8lbs. Lambs are now out of season. The supply of calves was moderately good, and the veal trade was rather dull, at Friday's decline in value. The highest figure was 5s per 8lbs. There was a fair demand for pigs, at full quotations.

#### Per 8lbs. to sink the offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	6	3	8	Pr. coarse woolled	4	2	4	6
Second quality	3	10	4	2	Prime Southdown	4	8	5	0
Prime large oxen	4	4	4	6	Lge. coarse calves	4	0	4	6
Prime Scots, &c.	4	8	4	10	Prime small	4	8	5	0
Coarse inf. sheep	3	4	3	6	Large hogs	3	6	3	10
Second quality	3	8	4	0	Neat sm. porkers	4	0	4	6
Suckling calves, 23s to 30s; Quarter-old store-pigs, 22s to 28s each.									

#### NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Sept. 17.

Since our last report, the receipts of both town and country-killed meat have been seasonably good. To-day, the supplies were tolerably extensive, and the general trade ruled heavy, as follows:—

#### Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior beef	3s	2d to 3s	4d	Inf. mutton	3s	2d to 3s	4d
Middling ditto	3s	6d to 3s	8d	Middling ditto	3s	8d to 4s	0d
Prime large do	3s	10d to 4s	0d	Prime ditto	4s	2d to 4s	6d
Do. small do	4s	2d to 4s	4d	Veal	3s	8d to 4s	8d
Large pork	3s	6d to 4s	2d	Small pork	4s	4d to 4s	8d

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 17.—There was a considerable business done in Irish butter last week, both landed

and on board, shipped and for shipment, and an advance of 1s to 2s realised, according to kind and quality. A strong tone was imparted to the market, and a tendency to higher prices, by the activity of the demand until near the close; buyers, however, then became shy, and operated sparingly. This, together with the decline in the value of foreign, checked the prospect of improvement. Although foreign was in moderate supply, the inquiry was limited, and a reduction of 4s on best quality was submitted to; other kinds in proportion. Bacon in some instances was the turn dearer, and both Irish and Hambro' singed sides easier to sell. No change in hams. There was somewhat more doing in lard, and 1s to 2s more money obtained for the best sorts.

#### PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Friesland, per cwt.	104 to 106		Cheshire (new) per cwt	65 to 68	
Kiel	100	106	Cheddar	70	84
Dorset	108	112	Double Gloucester	66	76
Carlou	100	104	Single ditto	60	70
Waterford	94	102	York Hams (new)	84	94
Cork (new)	96	104	Westmoreland ditto	80	90
Limerick	90	98	Irish ditto	74	84
Sligo	94	102	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	78	82
Fresh, per dozen	11	13	Irish	(green)	71 73

#### PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, Sept. 18.

SUGAR.—The market opened to-day with a very firm appearance, and a full amount of business has been done at the extreme prices of last Friday. 375 hds West India sold, chiefly in public sale. Barbadoes, 42s 6d to 46s 6d; crystallised Demerara, 45s 6d to 47s; 18,000 bags of Mauritius were offered in public sale, and all found free buyers, 38s 6d to 46s; grainy, 44s 6d to 48s; 4,400 bags Bengal also sold steadily, Date 45s to 46s; Benares, 44s 6d to 46s; grainy, 46s to 49s; 500 bags Penang were bought in, 39s to 41s 6d; and 750 bags Madras, 39s 6d. The refined market firm, brown lumps quoted 53s 6d to 54s; grocery, 55s to 56s; a cargo of Havannah sold aloft.

COFFEE.—There has not been a public sale to-day, but the article has a firm appearance. Native Ceylon, 51s.

TEA.—The demand for exportation continues. Common congou firm at 8½d to 9d.

RICE.—2,000 bags good white Bengal were offered in public sale, and bought in at 17s 6d.

RUM.—The market is firm. Proof Leewards, 2s 4d to 2s 5d.

SALTPETRE.—The demand has revived, and a full amount of business done to-day. Refraction 5½ to 12, 37s 6d to 42s 6d, which were previous rates.

COTTON.—We are again without transactions to report.

TALLOW continues steady at 47s 3d on the spot.

IRON.—Scotch pig has declined to 80s.

COCHINEAL.—The public sale went off heavily, and barely supported previous rates.

In other articles no material alteration.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 17.—In cloverseeds there are no transactions passing. New white mustardseed was in good supply, and holders having lowered their pretensions, a considerable quantity was sold at about 12s per bushel. New winter tares met more inquiry, and were about 6d per bushel dearer. New rye for seed is in very short supply, and commands high rates. Canaryseed was fully as dear.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 17.—Since our last report the arrivals of potatoes have been extensive. To-day the supplies were large, and a full average business was transacted in all kinds as follows: York regents, 70s to 85s; middlings, 45s to 60s; shaws, 65s to 75s per ton.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 17.—About 5,000 to 6,000 packets of the new growth have reached our market, generally of good quality. We cannot report any very great demand at present, as merchants are not disposed to purchase except for their immediate wants. The currency can scarcely be called settled, but the following are about the present prices: Sussex pockets, 4½ to 4½ 10s; weald of Kent, 4½ 10s to 5½. Duty, 290,000l to 300,000l.

TALLOW, Monday, Sept. 17.—Our market continues very firm, and last week's quotations are well supported. P.Y.C. on the spot, is selling at 57s 6d per cwt. Rough fat, 3s 2½d per 8lbs. Town tallow is scarce, and worth 58s net cash.

#### PARTICULARS.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Stock	Casks	Casks	Casks	Casks	Casks
	30183	36243	21125	30813	31947
Price of Yellow Candle	38s 9d	39s 6d	54s 0d	64s 0d	67s 6d
	to	to	to	to	to
	39s 6d	40s 0d	54s 0d	64s 0d	67s 6d
Delivery last Week	2493	2297	3471	1506	3341
Ditto from the 1st of June	24745	22884	26566	18675	32680
Arrived last Week	3244	377	2324	1493	1135
Ditto from the 1st of June	18395	16499	24376	13488	16912
Price of Town Tallow	41s 0d	41s 0d	51s 6d	61s 6d	60s 0d

OILS, Monday.—Linseed oil is in steady request, at 44s to 44s 3d per cwt on the spot, and 45s for arrival. Cocoa-nut is firm at 43s 6d to 45s; palm, 43s 6d to 46s; and Gallipoli, 56s 10s to 57s. Lard oil is worth 58s to 58s 6d; pale seal, 54s 10s to 55s; sperm, 118s to 120s. The business doing in cod is steady, at 47s. Southern moves off freely, at 52s to 54s. There is a good demand for turpentine.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week were under 10 bales from the Continent. There is rather a large quantity of English wool on sale in the British market. For all kinds we have a very inactive demand, and, to force sales, lower rates must be submitted to. A few foreign orders have arrived, but the further increased value of money is much against the trade.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Down tags and ewes . . .	1	0	1	1
Half-bred hogs . . .	0	11	1	1
Half-bred wethers . . .	0	11	1	0
Leicester fleeces . . .	0	11	1	0
Kent fleeces (mixed) . . .	1	0	1	1
Flannel wool . . .	1	0	1	2
Blanket wool . . .	0	8	1	0

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**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH**, used in the Royal Laundry, and pronounced by Her Majesty's Laundress to be the finest Starch she ever used. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

**J. TURNER & SON, CABINET, CHAIR, and SOFA MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERS, and GENERAL FURNISHERS**, 42, Great James's-street, Bedford-row. The Cottage or Mansion completely furnished in the most modern and elegant style at manufacturers' prices. Design and Price Books gratis on application.

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**OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA**, acknowledged for the last thirty years to be the most effectual remedy produced for restoring the Hair and promoting the growth of Whiskers and Moustachios, has received recently most distinguished patronage, from the feature it possesses in not soiling the most delicate head-dress of bonnet.—In bottles, 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. Wholesale and retail, 13, Wellington-street North, Strand.

**TEETH.—MR. EDWARD MILES, SURGEON-DENTIST**, 14, BEDFORD-SQUARE, practises an improved method of forming SETS of TEETH, by means of which very important advantages are secured, WITHOUT THE EXTRACTION OF STUMPS, OR OTHER PAINFUL OPERATIONS. These teeth can be worn in the most tender mouth, sharp edges, &c., being avoided; they adhere firmly and painlessly to the gums, protecting loose teeth and stumps; they so closely resemble nature as to defy detection, visible fastenings not being required; they completely restore mastication and pronunciation; and, being mineral, never change colour, decay, or affect the breath, but remain clean, cool, and ENTIRELY FREE FROM THE DISGUSTING AND INJURIOUS TENDENCY OF SOFTER MATERIALS.

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Patterns, plate of fashion, and guide to self-measurement, sent free, of the SYDENHAM TROUSERS, and of every other description of Gentlemen's and Youth's Clothing.

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Ready-made Clothes equal to bespoke—an advantage not to be obtained at any other establishment.

Dress Coats . . . . .	21s. to 42s.	Tailor . . . . .	25s. to 50s.
Frack ditto . . . . .	25s. to 45s.	Poncho . . . . .	21s. to 42s.
Paletots . . . . .	21s.	Fancy Vests . . . . .	6s. to 10s.
Oxonian Coat . . . . .	16s. to 24s.	Hussar Suits . . . . .	25s. to 28s.
Albion Over-Coat . . . . .	21s. to 42s.	The New Circular . . . . .	
Toga . . . . .	25s. to 50s.	Coat with Belt . . . . .	12s. 6d.

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**PLUMBE'S SOUTH SEA ARROW-ROOT.** The genuine and superior qualities of this article have long established it in public estimation. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for Invalids, and as the best food for Infants. It also forms a light, nutritious diet for general use, and is most valuable in all cases of Diarrhoea. It is strongly recommended for Cholera; acting as a preventive, it should be used freely during the epidemic.

Directions accompany each packet, which bears the signature of A. S. Plumble, 3, All-places, Great All-places, Whitechapel. Agents appointed in all parts of Town and Country. Retailers in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, 11, Barnsbury-place, Islington; Ellis and Lloyd, 72, Newgate-street; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams, Moorgate-street; Medes, Camberwell; Poulton, Hackney; and others.

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This article has not escaped spurious imitation, which may easily be detected; if pure, it will be the colour of chocolate, and in small globules. Price 1s. 4d. per lb., in quarter, half, and pound boxes.

A good digestion is the greatest boon the human frame is heir to; it is the foundation of health, and all who would possess it should regularly use Stratton's Homoeopathic Cocoa. Sold by Grocers and Chemists in nearly every town in the kingdom.

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